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The New-York Times.

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VOL. XLIII....NO. 13,137. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1893. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth St.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Boys' Clothing.

All New, Fine Goods,

at Half

and One-Third Value.

Boys' Four Dollar Jersey Suits,	$1.4
Boys' Five Dollar Jersey Suits,	1.98
Boys' Five Dollar Cheviot Suits,	1.98
Boys' Seven Dollar Cheviot Suits,	3.98
Boys' Eight Dollar Reefers,	3.98
Boys' Eight Dollar Cape Overcoats,	4.98
Boys' Four Dollar Kilt Overcoats,	1.98
Boys' Seven Dollar Kilt Overcoats,	3.98
Boys' Dollar Knee Pants,	50c
Boys' Forty-Cent Bicycle Caps,	19c
Boys' Thirty-Cent Waists,	12c

Novelties in

Little Children's Coats.

Fancy Cloths, Elderdowns, and Bengaline Silk Braid, Gimp velvet, and fur trim. Dainty and exclusive styles—Two Dollars to Twenty.

Splendid Values in Misses' Jackets.

$3.98.....$5.98.....$7.98.....$9.98.....$12.98

Less than Half actual worth.

CHILDREN'S CLOTH REEFERS....BRAID TRIM.

4 to 14 yrs.....$1.39.

Children's New Cloth Dresses.

All wool.....best colors	$1.98
Two toned.....velvet trim	2.98
Imported Plaids—braid and velvet trim	3.98
Novelties in English Cloths	4.98

All of above in all sizes up to 14 yrs.

Children's Col'd Short Coats.

Soft Finish Plaids and Checks	$1.98
Fancy Cloth—triple capes	3.98
Imported Cloths—fur and velvet trim	4.98
Bengaline Silk—Velvet trim	7.98

Ladies' Wraps and Dresses.

New Tailor-Made Dresses.

Cheviots, Tailor Cloths, and Hopsackings—plain and mixtures—with and without braid trim, TWELVE DOLLARS.....worth $20 and $25

From that price up to $75.00.

Handsome Novelties in

Cloth, Silk, and Satin Rhadame Dresses, all new, that cannot be equaled in value.

Ladies' Cheviot Jackets, double and single breast—tight and loose,	$5.00
Ladies' Black Cheviot Jackets, satin lined throughout—pearl buttons,	6.00
Ladies' Tan and Navy Cloth Jackets, Butterfly Capes—half lined changeable silk,	7.00
Ladies' Fine Cloth Jackets—Tailor made, lap seams—large pearl buttons,	7.00
Ladies' Melton Cloth Jackets, Figured silk lined—with and without capes,	12.00
Ladies' Fine Broadcloth Jackets, Heroines braid trim—Lois Fuller collar,	14.00

Finer Jackets to $65—splendid value!

Ladies' Capes,

all the novelties in cloth, silk, satin, and plush, Five Dollars to One Hundred.

This week a hundred Seal Plush Capes, satin lined—Columbia collar—fur edge, TWELVE DOLLARS.....worth $22.

Infants' Wear.

Infants' Long Bedford Cord Coats, all wool—handsomely trim'd with ribbon	$4.98
Little Children's Silk Caps—Bengaline, Surah and Figured China	98c
Infants' Long Christening Robes, fine Val. lace insertings and edgings	$2.98
Fine Cambric Dresses, full emb'y trim	98c
Short Cambric Dresses, trimmed skirt	49c
Hand Knit Sacques, ribbon run	49c

Ladies' Underwear.

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard and V-shape, tucks, insertings and emb'd edge	49c
Ladies' Muslin Skirts, Cambric and emb'd ruffle—yoke band	49c
Ladies' Muslin Chemises, Pompadour, circular and pointed yoke tucks, insertings and emb'y trim—all sizes	39c
Children's Gretchen Aprons, white lawn—deep ruffle on neck and sleeves, lace edge, ages 1 to 14	29c
Children's Canton Flannel Night Gowns and Night Drawers—emb'y trim	49c

Special Values in Handkerchiefs.

Men's All Linen—plain and fancy,	12½c
Men's fine All Linen Hemstitch,	17c
Men's All Linen Initial,	39c
Men's Japan Silk—white and colored border,	29c
Men's Japan Silk Initial—extra fine,	49c
Ladies' Colored and White Embroidered Lawn,	12½c
Ladies' All Linen Hemstitch,	12½c, 17c
Ladies' All Linen Initial,	25c, 29c
Ladies' Japan Silk—embroidered,	12½c, 19c

Trimming Braids,

all the fashionable widths.

Waved Braids—all colors,	5c to 12c
Hercules Braids—all colors,	2c to 9c
Florence Braids—all colors,	4c to 15c
Heavy Hercules—all colors,	2c to 15c
Soutache Braids—all colors, 24 yds,	35c

On Third Floor.

Ingrain Art Squares.

New two-toned colorings	reversible
2x3 yards	$2.69
2½x3 yards	2.97
3x3 yards	3.98

Smyrna Centre Carpets.

New colors.....alike both sides—2x3 yds—$12.98

Japanese Centre Carpets.

Light colors—3x4 yds	$8.49
Turkish colors—3x4 yds	11.98

New Japanese Mats.

Oriental and Turkish colorings.

$0x60.....$1.79 | 36x72.....$2.47

Optical Department.

Special Sale of Imported Opera Glasses.

Black Morocco—15 ligne,	$2.74; were $4.98
Pearl and Gold—six lenses,	5.98; were 8.00
Lemaire Field Glasses—26 ligne,	12.98; were 18.00
Solid Gold Eyeglasses and Spectacles,	1.39; were 3.50

Special in Various Departments.

New Fur Boas—Water Mink and Canada Seal,	$1.98
Handsome Stone Marten Boas,	$5.98
Mink, Sable, Astrakhan, Krimmer, and Canada Seal Fur Trimmings,	69c. upward.
Genuine Seal Leather Combination Books,	69c
Fancy Leather Pocketbooks—leather lined,	19c
Japan Crêpe Cloth Lambrequins, 3 yards long.....tinsel fringe	$1.49
Satin and Plain Gros Grain Ribbons, 1¼ and 1½ inches wide; worth 15	8c
2-inch Silk Gros Grain—all shades	10c
New Lace Shoulder Capes—Black, and Black-and-White—	$1.98 to $3.00
New Double Lace Collarettes,	49c to 1.79
Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Hose, Lisle thread.....Hermadorf fast black—29 cents.	
Ladies' Egyptian Yarn Vests—high neck, long and short sleeves—Pants to match—47 cents.	
Men's Merino Vests and Drawers, stripes and plain colors—sample lot—49 cents.	
Ladies' Foster Lacing Gloves—5 hooks, new shades of Tan, Green, and Black—79 cents.	
Ladies' Fine Piqué Gloves, Russian Red—spear-point back—98 cents.	

TWO THINGS NOW ASSURED

JUDGE MAYNARD WILL BE NOMINATED AND BEATEN.

The Liquor Dealers May Be Against Him Because of His Sentiments on the Temperance Question — Anti-Machine Men Have Been Through the State to Get at the Sentiment—Should the Convention Throw Out Delegations an Independent Convention May Be Held.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—The one subject that is agitating the minds of the Democratic Party of this county is, not whether Judge Maynard is to be nominated, for that question is assumed to be settled, but whether he will be elected, which is already one of grave uncertainty.

Judge Maynard has made Albany his home for several years, since ex-Gov. Hill made him Deputy Attorney General. He is not seen much on the streets nowadays, and is even more retiring in his intercourse with the world than the average Court of Appeals Judge. If a vote of the people were to be taken in this county on the policy of nominating him, the result would prove anything but gratifying to the Judge. To-day the prediction is made that he will lose the county on election day by from 2,000 to 4,000.

These figures may seem to be large, but the most conservative and most careful politicians agree as to them. It is not because the politicians of the anti-machine sort are opposed to him, but within a fortnight the hostility of the liquor dealers to Judge Maynard has assumed a form that will give the party leaders who will force his nomination food for serious thought.

One of the most prominent liquor dealers of Troy, an intimate friend of Senator Murphy, in conversation with the correspondent of The New-York Times to-day said:

"There is nothing I would not do for Ed, [Senator Murphy,] but when he asks me to support a Prohibitionist for the Court of Appeals bench I won't do it. I know they say that Judge Maynard has changed his ideas, but he hasn't changed my estimate of him."

"Is that the general feeling of the people in your business in the State?"

"Let them nominate him, and they will see. I am willing to predict that he will cost the ticket 20 per cent. of last year's vote, and that he will be beaten by 30,000."

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that several Democrats who oppose the machine have been making a quiet tour of the State, to discover just what the sentiment is as to Judge Maynard, and what policy the machine purposes to adopt toward the anti-machine delegates elected to the convention.

The general opinion is that the State Committee will refuse to put on the rolls legally-elected delegates who are against the organization, and that the Committee on Credentials and the convention itself will sustain that course.

Up to date the anti-machine people have decided on no plan of action. The more aggressive have considered several suggestions. One is that a conference be called of all anti-machine delegates, to be held in Saratoga on the night before the convention, when the State Committee prepares the roll of delegates; that in the event of the rejection of any fairly-elected anti-machine delegation all the other anti-machine delegates refuse to attend the convention and form a convention of their own, indorsing all the candidates except Judge Maynard.

The name of E. Ellery Anderson is mentioned quite frequently nowadays as the fittest candidate for the bench to represent the Bar Association of the State and the anti-machine men. In the counties where public sentiment has been touched this sentiment has been received with considerable enthusiasm.

The hope of Senator Hill to destroy the Albany Democratic Organization because he could not control it has not been fulfilled, and the war of extermination has been practically abandoned. This is in spite of the fact that scores of loyal Democrats have been deprived of their positions for no reason other than that of their refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the machine.

That the favorite newspaper of the organization was captured by the enemy; that legislation hostile to it was driven through both houses under the whip and spur, and received the sanction of the Governor; that appointments to office were given to men for the sole purpose of undermining the organization, and that every artifice, subterfuge, and trick known to resourceful politicians was employed to wear it out and crush it is well remembered.

To-day, in spite of these attacks, the organization is healthier, stronger, and livelier than it ever was before. The machine has been unable to gain a single advantage, and has had recourse to an unusual expedient.

About a year ago the Democratic Club of Albany was organized. Its membership was made up of clerks in the departments, and office holders generally who owe their positions to the machine leaders. Most of the members are carpet-baggers, and 50 per cent. of them vote in other towns and cities.

It was intended as the nucleus of a machine organization. Its chief backers were the two United States Senators, Messrs. Hill and Murphy. Its President was an agreeable young gentleman, Francis B. Delehanty, who is Senator Murphy's brother-in-law and who draws a four-thousand-dollar-a-year sinecure salary from the State for being a "miscellaneous reporter," whatever that may mean.

Three weeks ago Mr. Delehanty called a meeting for a new election. He was succeeded in office of President by his cousin, Charles M. Stuart, who by the grace of his uncle, Frank Delehanty's father, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, supplies the different departments with coal. Some of the other officers chosen are J. Day, a clerk in Mr. Delehanty's office, and Clarence Griswold, a former Republican, who is employed in Superintendent Delehanty's office.

At this meeting a resolution was passed demanding the nomination of Judge Maynard. Another resolution adopted declared that, owing to the impossibility of obtaining a fair election at the Albany County caucuses, a committee of three be appointed to form a new General Committee in the county.

To that end this committee was charged with this solemn and weighty duty. Andrew Hamilton, clerk of the Board of Claims; T. J. Daly, a clerk in the Canal Office, and Myron A. Cooney, formerly a New-York newspaper man, now a clerk in the Department of Public Instruction, were the members.

The committee held one meeting and reported progress. A final meeting was arranged for an evening of the following week, but on that afternoon the General Term decision, in effect that the inspectors of election appointed by Mayor Manning should be recognized as legal, fell with a sickening thud on the aspiring statesmen of the Democratic Club. Since then they have existed in a condition of painful inactivity.

It has been decided that Gen. Amasa J. Parker, whose reputation as an elaborate entertainer even surpasses that as a legislator, is to be renominated for Senator. Gen. Parker has had the tact to avoid antagonizing either faction of his party, and will poll the full party vote.

Mayor James H. Manning, who succeeded Judge Herrick as member of the State Committee, will retire. The man selected to fill the place is County Treasurer John Bowe.

PRAISED THE ADMINISTRATION.

Loyal Speech to the Tammany General Committee—Conventions Called.

Tammany's big General Committee met last night in the Fourteenth Street Wigwam for the first time since Spring. There was a large attendance of the prominent members of the organization, but, with the exception of the speech made by Nelson Smith, the Chairman of the committee, only routine business was transacted. This had wholly to do with the adoption of the report of the Committee on Organization, which called the local conventions and primary for the following dates:

Primary, Oct. 7; City and County Convention, Oct. 17, in Tammany Hall, at 7:30 P. M.; Senatorial Conventions, Oct. 14; Civil Justice, conventions in ten judicial districts Oct. 13; convention to nominate a Commissioner of Street Improvement of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards Oct. 16, and Assembly District Conventions Oct. 12.

The report of the Committee on Organization was adopted and referred back to the Executive Committee, which will fill in the details.

Chairman Smith in opening the meeting made a short speech, in which he placed the Tammany organization straight in line with the National Administration in its efforts to restore full confidence to the business community. Mr. Smith said in part:

"Since the last meeting of this committee, a panic, invited by reckless speculation and the unwise legislation of the Republican Party, like a great storm, gathered in remote regions, has been precipitated upon us, resulting in the derangement and partial paralysis of almost every business interest and industry.

"The wise and statesmanlike way in which this misfortune has been met and dealt with by President Cleveland's Administration is a source of great satisfaction.

"Let us trust that these trials will result in a clearer understanding by the people of the whole country of our monetary and economic interests at home, and of our financial and commercial relations with other nations, to the end that we may, with better sight, lay the foundations of future and enduring security and greater prosperity.

"While our minds are turned to this crisis with anxious solicitude, it is a cause for hope and encouragement that the action of the House of Representatives, in passing the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, has already had a most marked and salutary influence in restoring confidence to the financial and business interests of the whole country.

"We are not without hope that the wise counsels of the President and of the Senate will prevail, and that the obnoxious provisions of the silver law will soon be wiped off our statute book and confidence completely restored."

At the conclusion of the meeting Richard Croker moved the districts be called for the purpose of turning in the names of the delegates to the State Convention. Secretary McGoldrick, however, informed him that the list was already in the printer's hands, and Mr. Croker withdrew his motion.

SET FIRES TO GET INSURANCE.

Indictments Found Against Alleged Incendiaries in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The action of the Grand Jury yesterday in indicting F. W. Smith, the convicted Cronin jury briber, now under sentence, and Otto Jirsa, for arson was followed up to-day by the return of indictments for conspiracy to defraud insurance companies against D. Brown, O. C. Churchill, Paul Lonemeyer, Robert McKnight, G. W. McKee, David Rosenblath, Charles Kinsman, Henry Schenck, and Insurance Adjusters A. S. Peck and Clarence H. Rowe.

Smith, Rosenblath, Churchill, and Brown have been practically in custody, although the three latter have been allowed their liberty under bond and surveillance. Schenck, who is said to be Smith's right-hand man in the schemes of arson and fraud, was arrested early to-day.

Lonemeyer, McKee, and McKnight are alleged tools of the Smith-Schenck-Jirsa combination. The most sensational feature of the case is the indictment of Adjuster A. S. Peck, who for years has been looked on as a man of incorruptible honesty. Against him there are no less than eight indictments, in which he is charged with having fraudulently allowed claims against insurance companies on losses incurred in the incendiary fires said to have been started by Smith or his accomplices.

Adjuster Rowe, who is jointly indicted with him, is Peck's brother-in-law, and, it is charged, assisted him in making the alleged fraudulent awards.

Brown is accused of having "operated" in Milwaukee, in league with Smith. Churchill is charged with being Smith's stool pigeon in manipulating a fraudulent fire on West Madison Street. McKnight was recently released from the penitentiary and was to have been the chief operator, it is said, in a fraudulent fire at Racine, Wis., the preliminary work of which was to have been done by Rosenblath.

McKee is accused of having caused four of the fires on which the insurance companies were cheated. He is said to have figured as a "firebug" and insurance swindler at Duluth, Louisville, Indianapolis, and Chicago. Schenck is indicted as the man who acted as "go-between" for Smith and the men whom he wished to secure as accomplices.

Charles Kinsman is a well-known merchant, whose factory, at Ambrose Street, was burned some time ago. The connection between him and Smith is not clearly shown in the bits of information that come through the chinks of the Grand Jury room, but he is charged with being a participant in the conspiracy.

RAIDING A CAMP OF BANDITS.

Desperate Fight Expected Between Train Robbers and Marshals.

WAGONER, Indian Territory, Sept. 29.—"Bill" Dalton, Frank Cheney, and "Bill" Doolan, the noted train robbers, are now camped near here. They have been making nightly visits to this town, returning to camp after spending a few hours among their old friends.

One of the gang, Alfred Cheney, was arrested last Sunday by Heck Bruner, Deputy United States Marshal, while parading the streets here. Since that time they have sent word to the Deputy Marshals that they would be ready at any time to stand and make a fight. There are now twenty-five United States Marshals in town awaiting nightfall to make a raid on the camp.

Before the night is over it is expected there will be a fight to death between them and the outlaws.

Missionary McKay's Chinese Wife.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 29.—The report that the Chinese wife of Missionary McKay had to pay a poll tax is not true. When she arrived here the Customs officers were in a quandary how to treat the case until the statute bearing on it was unearthed. This statute provides that a Chinese woman married to a man of another nationality shall be deemed of the same nationality as her husband. When the officers were thus enlightened, the reverend gentleman and his wife came ashore and apologies were made for undue detention.

Only $17.00 to the World's Fair.

Through cars to Chicago in charge of attendant via West Shore Railroad, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 10:00 A. M. Similar excursions on Oct. 10, 14, 19, and 23. See full particulars in time table under "Railroads." —*Adv.*

MONEY TO CLEAN STREETS.

Mr. Andrews Wants a Very Large Sum the Coming Year.

Commissioner Andrews of the Street-Cleaning Department yesterday submitted to the Board of Apportionment his estimate of the amount of money needed to conduct his department in 1894. The gross amount asked for by the Commissioner is $3,138,931.21.

Mr. Brennan a year ago asked for $2,569,253.21 and was awarded $2,200,000. The amount that Mr. Andrews seeks is thus $569,678.21 more than the estimate submitted by his predecessor for 1893, and $938,931.21 more than was appropriated.

As Mr. Andrews points out in his letter to Mayor Gilroy, he considers $2,723,184.21 necessary for operation and maintenance, the balance of his estimate, $415,747, to go for new stock and plant, without which, he says, efficient service is impossible. Such an amount to be expended in the specified manner, the Commissioner says, is larger than will be necessary for subsequent years, and the improvements can be maintained at an estimated expense of 12½ per cent. of first cost for repairs and renewals. As the first cost is not an annual expense, its payment should properly, he considers, be distributed over a term of years equal to the life of the plant, but, he adds, he knows of no way under existing law by which this can be accomplished.

In the following schedule is shown the amount the present Commissioner asks for and the amount his predecessor received for various items in the department:

Items.	Mr. Brennan Received	Mr. Andrews Asks for
Administration	$169,000	$198,540.00
Sweeping	951,000	1,211,288.88
Carting	540,000	683,851.92
Final disposition	290,000	397,150.00
Snow and ice	40,000	75,000.00
New stock and plant	160,000	443,950.41
Rentals and contingencies	50,000	128,150.00

The amount estimated for operation and maintenance, Mr. Andrews says, is necessary:

First—For the employment of a sufficient number of men to clean the city effectively under the patrol system as required by law.

Second—For proposed improvements in the methods of collecting and removing refuse material.

Continuing his communication to the Mayor, as the Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Commissioner says:

"The total cost of final disposition for the year past has been $394,634.36. Upon this basis, with the addition of 5 per cent., the estimated ratio of increase recognized by law, the estimate for 1894 would be $403,866.07. The amount estimated to be necessary is $397,150. It would be much less were it not for the expenditure necessary to repair the plant now in use. An adequate equipment for this part of the work of the department would involve a large expenditure for a new plant, the procurement of which may, however, be deferred. The appropriation for final disposition for 1893 was $290,000, or about $100,000 less than the actual cost will be.

"For carting the estimate is $683,851.92. The cost of carting for the year ending June 30, 1893, was $670,427.46. The sum appropriated for the year 1893 was $540,000, or about $130,000 less than the actual cost will be.

"These deficiencies, aggregating about $230,000, must be provided for by transfers from the appropriations for other purposes, chiefly from the amount appropriated for sweeping the streets, which was, in the first instance, less than was required for the patrol system.

"Carting of ashes and garbage must be done and the refuse must be finally disposed of. The cost of doing both must be paid. If enough to pay the cost is not appropriated the deficiency must be made up from the appropriation for street sweeping, as that is the only part of the work which can be neglected, and it necessarily suffers to the extent of the depletion. If, therefore, the total appropriation is insufficient, the streets cannot be properly swept, as past experience has demonstrated."

SILVER MINES REOPENED.

Thousands of Operatives Resume Work in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 29.—Between 1,200 and 1,500 silver miners have resumed work this week in the Colorado mines which closed with the big slump in the price of silver last June. This makes a total of not less than 3,500 miners who have gone back to work during the last ten days, and scores of other mining properties are expected to reopen soon.

Resumption has been aided by the recent increase of from $10 to $12 per ton in the price of lead and a reduction of 50 cents per day in the wages of workmen. The large smelters of Denver and Pueblo had almost exhausted their reserves of ore, and now their requirements have created a demand and a market for ore which the mine owners will attempt to meet.

Fully 1,000 miners have resumed work at Leadville, 300 at Creede, 500 at Rico, 250 at Aspen, 700 in the Red Mountain, San Miguel, and Ouray districts, 300 in the Clear Creek, and 500 in scattering camps.

Only the high-grade mines will be operated for the present. At Creede only three properties have resumed work, but these mines are outputting in round numbers not less than 15,000 ounces of silver daily. At Rico, the Enterprise and Rico-Aspen Mines have resumed full operations, and produce between 4,000 and 5,000 ounces daily.

Not Disquieted About Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The situation of affairs in Samoa, outlined in the dispatches brought from Apia to San Francisco by the steamer Mariposa, creates no surprise at the State Department, and apparently little importance is attached to the rumors of fresh trouble. The belief at the department is that danger from internal dissension in Samoa has passed with the subjugation of Mataafa.

Reports of many contemplated revolutionary outbreaks have been received by the Governments of the three treaty powers forming the Samoan protectorate—England, Germany, and the United States—but investigation has proved that the only basis for the stories is some brawl in Apia or some threatening utterance of a disappointed chief.

Hawaii's Unsettled Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Advices brought from Honolulu by the steamship Mariposa declare that the provisional Government and the Annexation Club will abide the issue together, being able to muster 1,000 men for any emergency.

The appointment of Minister Willis was well received, but Ellis Mills is unpopular because of his royalist proclivities shown while acting as Commissioner Blount's secretary, and his appointment is not looked upon as a wise one. The Government has the question of his recall under consideration.

A Youthful Criminal Convicted.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 29.—John Brennan, aged ten years, the youngest person ever before the Federal Court in this State, was convicted of robbery here to-day, and will get a term in the Government Reform School in the District of Columbia. He had escaped several times from houses of correction. He recently organized a little gang, with which he started out as leader. After robbing the Post Office at Gate City of about $50 they were caught. Only Brennan was convicted. His companions were younger than he.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, $18.00.

Personally conducted excursion train leaves Chambers Street, 10:15 A. M., Thursday, Oct. 5, arriving Chicago 4:15 P. M. next day. Elegant new coaches with high back seats. Uniformed porters in attendance. Special coaches for ladies. Tickets good ten days with privileges of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar excursions Oct. 9, 18, and 25. It should be borne in mind that the Erie is the only line whose trains are protected by block safety signals the entire distance, New-York to Chicago.—*Adv.*

NEARLY MOBBED T. T. FORTUNE

EXCITEMENT AT A MEETING TO INDORSE MISS PUTNAM.

The Friends of the Colored Brooklyn School Teacher Criticised the Editor and He Insisted on Explaining—There Were Bitter Denunciations and Cries of "Put Him Out!" &c.—A Riot Seemed Imminent, but Order Was Restored—The Teacher Was Then Indorsed.

T. Thomas Fortune, the colored editor of Brooklyn, narrowly escaped personal violence at a meeting of friends of Miss Georgiana Putnam, the colored school teacher, in the Fleet Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last evening.

The meeting had been called by friends of Miss Putnam to protest against alleged discrimination against her in Public School No. 83, Brooklyn, by the local committee of the Board of Education. The room in which Miss Putnam taught has recently been locked against her. One of the few persons of her race in Brooklyn who has opposed her is Editor Fortune.

He was not invited to attend last night's meeting in the Fleet Street church, but he appeared early, and a little later insisted on speaking. He was hissed down and took refuge behind the pulpit to escape the menacing demonstrations of the crowd.

After partial order had been restored Mr. Fortune emerged from behind the pulpit. Again he essayed to speak, and again the audience threatened to handle him roughly. In the disorder succeeding the meeting was all but stampeded and women narrowly escaped being trampled under foot.

Finally Mr. Fortune was forced to leave the church hurriedly, accompanied by Frederick Moore of 15 Donglass Street, who had accompanied him. Their exit was greeted with cat calls and hisses.

The Rev. H. A. Henry presided over the meeting. At the opening he said it had been called in the interest of humanity, not to foment strife. Those present came to protect the rights which the colored race felt belonged to them.

He severely scored the local school committee, which had refused to allow Miss Putnam to teach. He then referred to a certain "snaky individual" who went about seeking notoriety.

At this Mr. Fortune sprang to his feet and tried to attract the attention of the chair. He was hissed down, and Dr. Henry informed him he could not speak.

Mr. Fortune insisted on speaking, and at once two or three stalwart men made a rush for him. He sat down amid yells of: "Put him out!" and "Sit down!"

The meeting then proceeded quietly for a few moments, when Mr. T. Fortune again jumped up and tried to speak. Instantly cries of "Put him out!" "Don't listen to the traitor!" arose from all parts of the house. Men jumped up in the pews and fired volleys of reproach at Fortune, who was trying to make himself heard above the din. He finally said if they would give him a chance he would answer some of their charges.

Mr. Moore joined Mr. Fortune and began to interrupt the regular speakers. At this the entire audience made a rush for them, and Mr. Fortune retreated behind the pulpit, but not before the assemblage had roundly hissed him and one old man had shaken his fist in his face and said:

"I know you, you Judas Iscariot—you who sold your Master for thirty pieces of silver."

The men then rushed at Mr. Moore, who held his ground, while the excited crowd surged about him with threatening ejaculations.

"Throw him out." "Get an officer and have him locked up," they cried.

Then Mr. Fortune came from behind the pulpit, and the crowd stampeded to another part of the church, to the imminent danger of trampling the women under foot.

Mr. Fortune, by this time impressed by the bad humor of the crowd, hurried from the church, followed by a storm of catcalls and hisses.

After quiet had been restored, resolutions were adopted censuring the local committee of School No. 83 for its action in Miss Putnam's case.

The Rev. Dr. Henry, speaking to the resolutions, said:

"We resent the committee's action because we feel it is a blow at the rights of the colored race. After thirty years' service in the public schools, it has just been found out that Miss Putnam is incompetent. Superintendent of Schools Maxwell, however, tells me she is among the most competent teachers in the city."

Speeches were made by the Rev. Howard Bliss, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church; George E. Wibbercan, Charles Taylor, Dr. William Hunter, and Charles Anderson, all of whom censured the local committee and praised Miss Putnam.

Appointed Assistant Appraisers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Jacob Schoenhof and J. Rockwell Fay were appointed Assistant Appraisers of the New-York Custom House by Secretary Carlisle to-day. Mr. Schoenhof is well known to readers of The New-York Times. In Mr. Cleveland's first Administration Mr. Schoenhof visited many of the foreign Consulates, and gained an accurate knowledge of the tariff question. He has since written many articles showing the iniquity of the protective system.

Mr. Fay applied for the position to which he has been appointed some time ago. The position of Assistant Appraiser is worth $3,000 a year.

Both Elder and Church Expelled.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 29.—At a meeting of the Greene County Baptist Association to-day Elder J. M. Carter as well as the Ash Grove Baptist Church were expelled for heresy. Mr. Carter held that the souls of the wicked simply dissolved and that they met no future punishment. A majority of his congregation voted to sustain him and the association ousted the entire congregation.

Lynched for Attempted Murder.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 29.—Henry Coleman, Jr., the negro who attempted to assassinate Capt. Thomas Lyles Tuesday night at Midway, "stretched a rope" this afternoon, near Benton. A mob took him from the jail and hanged him to a tree.

Capt. Lyles was brought to this city to-day and is at Dr. Allen's infirmary. He is doing well.

A New Editor for The Central Baptist.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.—The position of editor of The Central Baptist, made vacant by the death of Dr. William H. Williams, was filled to-day by the appointment of Dr. J. C. Armstrong, who has been for a long time associate editor of the paper. Dr. Armstrong was educated at William Jewell College, and was pastor from 1887 to 1891 of the then Garrison Avenue Baptist Church.

Actor Cummings Broke His Thigh.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 29.—William J. Cummings, "heavy villain" of the "Alabama" Company, playing here, missed his step while diving at "Zoo" Gardens this afternoon, and, falling on the side of the tank, broke his thigh. He will be obliged to remain here six weeks or over. Physicians think he will recover. He is from New-York.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return

via New-York, Ontario and Western Railway on Oct. 2, Oct. 11, Oct. 17, and Oct. 21, via Niagara Falls. Full information at 371 Broadway, New-York.—*Adv.*

SHEEHAN WAS NOT CONSULTED.

Three Good Western New-York Offices Filled by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Mr. Cleveland has at last put an end to much of the anxiety which has prevailed among Western New-York Democrats since March 4 by naming the men who are to occupy three of the most important positions in that region. To-day he decided to make these appointments:

For Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-eighth District—Valentine Fleckenstein of Rochester.

For Collector of the Port of Buffalo—Gen. Peter C. Doyle of Buffalo.

For Appraiser of Customs at Buffalo—John J. Kennedy of Buffalo.

It has been generally understood among Buffalo Democrats that Gen. Doyle would be selected for the Collectorship of the Port, although several other Buffalonians have made an active canvass for the position.

Gen. Doyle has long been connected with the Lehigh Railroad Company at Buffalo. He was prominent in the anti-snapper movement last year, and is particularly obnoxious to the machine Democrats of Buffalo, whom he has long opposed.

Last year Gen. Doyle came into prominence as the commander of the State troops ordered to quell the riots at Buffalo. He is a good soldier and a good Democrat, and there is no doubt that he will make an admirable successor to Col. Morgan, who has had the position for the last four years. Gen. Doyle will draw a salary of $1,000 a year and fees.

Valentine Fleckenstein secures the position now held by Charles E. Fitch, which James A. Hanlon of Medina has sought energetically since the day Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. Mr. Hanlon has been in Washington half a dozen times since March 4, and has pulled every wire which he thought had any connection with the position.

He was Collector in Mr. Cleveland's first term, but took no stock in the declaration of the President that former office holders would not be recognized where it was possible to secure other Democrats.

Mr. Fleckenstein has long been recognized as the leader of the anti-machine forces in Rochester. He made application for the position last March, but has not visited Washington in several months, and his candidacy has been almost forgotten. He is a prominent business man of Rochester. Charles E. Fitch resigned several months ago.

John J. Kennedy, who is named for Appraiser of Customs, has also been identified with the anti-machine movement in Buffalo. He applied for the position some time ago.

None of these appointments appears to have been suggested by Mr. Sheehan, and it is not expected that they will meet with enthusiastic approval by him.

STEAM YACHT PROBABLY LOST.

Ashore at Cuttyhunk Island, She Suddenly Disappeared.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 29.—The Weather Bureau signalman at Gay Head reported having sighted a large steam yacht ashore on the west end of Cuttyhunk Island this afternoon, apparently bilged. A strong northerly wind was blowing, causing a rough sea. The steam tug Elsie went to the rescue, but returned without finding any trace of the distressed craft.

A later report from Gay Head states that the yacht suddenly disappeared late this afternoon, having probably sunk in deep water.

GLEASON GETS MORE INJUNCTIONS.

He Serves Mayor Sanford with Several Relating to Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 29.—Injunctions to restrain the Long Island City reform administration, which arrested ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason for paying a number of alleged illegal claims against the city, were served on Mayor Sanford and City Treasurer Bleckwenn this evening. The injunctions were obtained by ex-Mayor Gleason. Among the amounts cited in the papers is a claim of $3,852.60 in favor of Ellen Coughlin, administratrix of the estate of Michael Coughlin, who had a contract for cleaning the First Ward streets.

Gleason was Mayor at the time. He vetoed the contract, alleging Coughlin was not the lowest responsible bidder. Coughlin went ahead with the work, but Gleason refused to pay his bills and was sustained in his actions by the Court of Appeals.

A second claim is for $4,083, in favor of James A. Stephenson, for work on the new Second Ward schoolhouse. Gleason alleges the contractor was nine months behind in his work and that there is more than that amount in liens on the building against Stephenson.

Gleason also wishes to restrain the city from paying $5,000 to Henry S. Kearney, who spent that amount in purchasing lands sold for unpaid assessments. Gleason declares this amount should be charged against the land and not against the city.

This is the second batch of injunctions served on Mayor Sanford by ex-Mayor Gleason.

JOHN TURPIE'S RESURRECTION.

He Is the Long-Lost Brother of United States Senator Turpie.

DELPHI, Ind., Sept. 29.—After being mourned as dead for over twenty-five years, John Turpie, brother of Senator David Turpie, has returned to this city. Three of his brothers survive—one in Washington, one in Kansas City, and the other, Robert, occupying the old homestead.

In 1852 John Turpie joined an ox train bound for Salem, Oregon, and drove an ox team all that distance. For forty years he never saw a face from his home, nor heard from any one there. He spent three years in hunting and trapping with the Indians, and was for a while a sailor on the Pacific coast. He now resides at Astoria.

He says his brother, the Senator, visited that placed four or five years ago, with a number of other Senators, but as he was busy at the time, he did not "take the trouble to look Dave up." Unlike his brother, he is a stalwart Republican. The rise of values on the Pacific slope lands has made him rich.

Rural and Urban Death Rates.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The bulletin of the State Board of Health for August shows that the 11,037 deaths during that month represent an estimated death rate of 21.20 for the entire State; for 150 cities, villages, and populous towns having 4,785,000 population it is 22.75, and for the rural portion of the State 15.40.

A Small Yacht's Long Voyage.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 29.—Dr. Stiles and family of Harrisburg, Penn., arrived here to-day in a thirty-five-foot yacht, having come all the way by water, the trip taking nearly seven weeks. There were eight members in the party and all are glad that the voyage is over. The recent storm tossed them about greatly, but no damage was done.

Appointments by Secretary Olney.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Attorney General Olney to-day appointed the following:

Samuel B. Griffiths of Mercer, Penn., and George W. Wurzell of Pittsburg Assistant United States District Attorneys for the Western District of Pennsylvania; James G. Mayfield of Cleveland, Tenn., Assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Rain and Millions of Frogs with It.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 29.—A singular sight was witnessed here this evening. A tremendous rain poured down, and with it came millions of small frogs. They got into many stores, and the principal streets in the business part of the town were so covered with these pests that it was difficult to walk.

CHU FONG IS NOW SING FOY

ALL CHINATOWN'S ELITE HELPED

SOLID DELEGATION FOR KIRK

DEMOCRATS OF ONONDAGA HOLD DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The Ex-Mayor of Syracuse, Who Wants to be Nominated for State Treasurer, Succeeds in Winning Over at the Last Minute the Ryan Faction—No Opposition to the Kirk Tickets—The Old District Committees All Continued—Delegates Authorized to Fill Vacancies.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—In sharp contrast to the fierce factional fight of the Republicans in their nominating convention yesterday were the three Democratic Assembly District Conventions which were held here to-day. Delegates were chosen to represent the districts in the State Convention without opposition, the names being satisfactory in every case to State Committeeman W. B. Kirk, who aspires to be put on the ticket for State Treasurer.

It was a matter of life or death with Kirk. For him to have taken a divided delegation to the convention would have been disastrous. The Ryan Democrats, who recently perfected a county organization, were at the last moment brought around in the interests of harmony. It was thought that they would turn their strength for Hugh Duffey of Cortland, but Kirk succeeded in making the conversion thorough.

The conventions were held in the City Hall, P. J. Brumelkamp calling the First Assembly District to order shortly after noon. On motion of Judge P. J. Ryan, the following were named as delegates to the Saratoga Convention: James K. McGuire, Peter J. Brumelkamp, Duncan W. Peck; Alternates, P. J. Ryan, Stephen Lonergan of Van Buren, and Arthur T. Potter of Clay.

The Second Assembly District Convention was called to order by T. W. Meachem of Onondaga at 1:15. On motion of W. B. Kirk of the Sixth Ward, M. Z. Havens of the Thirteenth Ward, Henry Lyon of the Fifth Ward, and W. P. Gannon of the Seventeenth Ward were made delegates to the State Convention, and Walter F. Randall of the Thirteenth Ward, F. Dillon of Skaneateles, and Bruce S. Aldrich of the Sixth Ward alternates.

The Third District Democrats were called to order by Charles Demong and John F. Gaynor. The following gentlemen will represent the Third District at Saratoga: John A. Nichols, De Witt; M. F. Sherlock, Seventh Ward, and John J. Cummins, Seventh Ward. These will act as alternates: J. F. Gaynor, Manlius; J. J. Hallock, Salina, and R. S. Stewart, Eighth Ward.

The old district committees were all continued and the delegates were authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur in the delegations.

REPUBLICANS OF OTSEGO.

A Strong County Ticket Named—John J. Rider for the Assembly.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Republican County Convention which convened here to-day was largely attended, every town in the county having a full representation. The convention was called to order by Burr Mattice, Chairman of the County Committee, and L. E. Bowe of Otego was made Chairman. Carlton Brown of Maryland and Edward H. Spafford of Pittsfield were chosen Secretaries.

The following county ticket was placed in nomination: For County Judge, Burr Mattice of Oneonta; for County Clerk, Dr. John B. Conklin of Richfield; for Sheriff, Theodore W. Snyder of Otego; for County Treasurer, Samuel K. Edick of Otsego; for Coroner, Thomas S. Blodgett of Otsego; for Justice of Sessions, William A. Card of Pittsfield. John J. Rider of Exeter was nominated for member of Assembly.

The following were chosen delegates to the State Convention: Andrew Davidson, D. Forest Wilber, Clarence M. Bates, John R. Brewer, Harvey S. Brown, William E. Dante, Philip K. Strong, and Thomas H. Haggerty. The following were chosen delegates to the Senatorial Convention: Andrew Davidson, Walter L. Brown, Norman Getman, Clarence M. Bates, Azro Chase, Leroy E. Bowe, Lynn J. Arnold, D. Forest Wilber, and William F. Hill. These delegates were instructed to present the names of Abraham L. Kellogg of Oneonta and James W. Barnum of Cherry Valley for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Assembly and county ticket named is considered a very strong one.

WOULD NOT INDORSE PRESTON.

Ulster Democrats Satisfied with Everybody Except the Bank Superintendent.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Sept. 29.—At the Democratic First Assembly District Convention held in this city this afternoon, William F. Russell of Saugerties and James A. Betts and Henry Heck of this city were elected delegates to the State Convention. William F. Rafferty and John W. Searing of this city and Homer Russell of Saugerties were elected alternates.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administrations of President Cleveland and Gov. Flower and Senators Hill and Murphy, Assemblymen Jacob Rice and Thomas E. Benedict. The convention was controlled by the friends of the Administration, and the delegates elected were strong Cleveland men.

During the convention a resolution was offered indorsing Charles M. Preston, the State Bank Superintendent, as the State Committeeman for this Congressional district. This resolution, though favored by John F. Cloonan, met with strong opposition, and was finally laid upon the table by a vote of 36 to 8. The delegates were instructed to support Thomas E. Benedict for Secretary of State.

Democrats of Cortland County.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 29.—At the Democratic County Convention held this afternoon, John J. Murray of Homer was nominated by acclamation for member of Assembly, and Edwin L. Adams of Marathon was also nominated by acclamation for County Treasurer. The delegates elected to the Senatorial Convention were B. B. Jones, C. E. Wills, F. M. Benjamin, Henry Kelley, and C. B. Warren. The delegates elected to the State Convention were O. U. Kellogg, James Dougherty, and E. W. Hyatt; alternates, F. M. Benjamin, J. G. Rhodes, and Corwin Burgess. Resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring Hugh Duffy for the nomination for State Treasurer, and indorsing Cleveland and Stevenson.

Albany Republicans Elect Delegates.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District held their convention to-day and elected the following delegates to the State Convention without opposition: Hiram Griggs of Guilderland, Peter Schoonmaker of Knox, William Walls, Thomas Wilson, and John H. Baker of Albany; alternates, Henry Diehl, Henry Hamman, Charles E. Rode, Samuel Branan of Albany, and Dr. Thomas Heline of Guilderland.

Fugitive Scott Surrenders.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 29.—Barret Scott, who fled with $70,000 belonging to Polk County, Neb., and who has been lying in jail several weeks in the City of Juarez, Mexico, yesterday voluntarily gave himself over to Frank Campbell, Nebraska's extradition agent, and came to this city.

Mgr. Satolli Asked to Help.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News says: "The report is confirmed that the Vatican has instructed Archbishop Satolli to influence Catholic members of Congress in Washington in favor of America's sending a diplomatic representative to the Vatican."

Appointments by Gov. Flower.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Gov. Flower to-day announced the appointment of Samuel Gillett, J. Miller Brainerd, and Howard C. Wiggins as Trustees of the new Oneida State Custodial Asylum at Rome. The Trustees all live in Rome.

Found $8,000 in a Mattress.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 29.—While examining a bed to-day on which her husband died a week ago, Mrs. Adolph Colditz of 143 Atlantic Street found $8,000 sewed in the mattress.

Colditz was a silk weaver, forty-three years old. He had not lived happily with his wife for some time.

Gold Imported from Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 29.—The Mariposa, which arrived yesterday, brought $300,000 in gold from Australia, consigned to houses here.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

Col. North to Sell His Greyhounds.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Col. North, the "Nitrate King," has determined to sell the greyhounds owned by him. They will be disposed of at auction in this city to-morrow. Among the well-known dogs that will be sold are Quickly Wise, Nutfield, North Allerton, Old Boots, and Nacton.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—A comfortable way of seeing the international yacht races will be by embarking on the fast and commodious Olivette of the Plant Steamship Line. She will leave the White Star Line pier, foot of Christopher Street, at 9:30 A. M. on the appointed dates. Tickets may be obtained from J. D. Hasbrucen, Eastern agent, 261 Broadway; The Marine Journal office, 24 State Street, and at the principal hotels.

—Beginning with Monday next, the Savannah Line will increase its schedule to four sailings weekly. Steamers will start from Pier 34 North River at 3 P. M. every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army News.

Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. C. L. Potter, Corps of Engineers, one month's extension; Lieut. W. A. Mann, Seventeenth Infantry, ten days from Oct. 10; Lieut. J. K. Cree, Third Artillery, one month's extension; Lieut. I. N. Lewis, Second Artillery, two months; Lieut. J. H. Gifford, Second Artillery, one month; Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, Second Artillery, one month; Capt. E. R. Morris, Medical Department, twenty-one days; Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, Second Infantry, Fort Omaha, Neb., one month; Lieut. Edgar Hubert, Eighth Infantry, Fort Robinson, Neb., twenty days from Oct. 1; Lieut. J. de L. Lafitte, Eighth Infantry, Fort Robinson, Neb., fifteen days from Oct. 10; Post Chaplain Henry Swift, one month from Oct. 2; Capt. C. H. Conrad, Fort Sheridan, Ill., fifteen days' extension; Lieut. W. F. Blauvelt, Fifteenth Infantry, one month from Oct. 4, with permission to apply for one month's extension; Lieut. Col. F. L. Town, Medical Department, four months' sick leave.

Examinations for Promotion.—A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. John N. Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Major John Brooke, Surgeon; Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry; Major Joseph T. Haskell, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. John M. Banister, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Charles W. Farber, Eighth Cavalry, recorder. These officers are ordered for examination: Second Lieuts. William C. Rivers, First Cavalry; Ellwood W. Evans, Eighth Cavalry; Robert G. Paxton, Tenth Cavalry; John H. Alexander, Ninth Cavalry.

Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, First Artillery, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and relieve Lieut. Louis Ostheim, Second Artillery, of his duties as special recruiting officer for the light artillery. He will report to the Superintendent of the recruiting service for the light artillery, Fort Riley, Kan. Lieut. Ostheim, upon being relieved, will join his regiment.

Cavalry Transfers.—The following transfers in the Eighth Cavalry are ordered: Capt. Henry W. Sprole, from Troop K to Troop M; Charles M. O'Connor, from Troop M to Troop K; First Lieut. John C. Waterman, from Troop F to Troop M; First Lieut. William D. McAnaney, from Troop M to Troop F.

Capt. James N. Morgan.—The order detailing Capt. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, Eighth Cavalry, as the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio, is revoked, and Capt. James N. Morgan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the institution named.

Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, Second Artillery, will report at the expiration of his graduating leave at Washington Barracks, D. C., for assignment to temporary duty with a battery of the Fourth Artillery serving at that post.

Lieut. J. M. Culiff, Third Artillery, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., with a view to obtaining a knowledge of the methods of conducting and managing the general mess in operation in that post.

Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, Twenty-third Infantry, now sick at Fort McIntosh, Texas, will report as a witness to the Judge Advocate of the general court-martial at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, Third Artillery, is detailed Judge Advocate of the general court-martial at Fort McPherson, Ga., during the illness of Lieut. Henry C. Danes, Third Artillery.

Major Alfred C. Girard, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at Chicago, Ill., vice Col. Bernard J. D. Irwin, Assistant Surgeon General, relieved.

Lieut. Edward O. C. Ord, Twenty-second Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Searcy College, Searcy, Ark.

Lieut. George B. Backus, First Cavalry, now at Fort Logan, Col., will report at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, for medical treatment.

Capt. Samuel McConihe, Fourteenth Infantry, now on leave in New-York City, is detailed for duty on the recruiting service.

Navy News.

Torpedo Instruction.—Lieuts. F. E. Beatty, W. S. Benson, R. O. Bitler, J. L. Purcell, and Ensigns H. K. Hines and T. C. Fenton are ordered to torpedo instruction.

Lieut. H. M. Dombaugh, on expiration of leave, is ordered as assistant to the Inspector of Ordnance at Brooklyn.

Lieut. J. V. Milton, detached from the Naval Academy Oct. 10, is ordered to special duty on the Castine.

Passed Assistant Engineer William Rowbotham is placed on the retired list.

Lieut. A. G. Barry is ordered to the Richmond.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.—Two receivers were ap pointed yesterday in supplementary proceedings for Elias M. Pilzer, jeweler at 97 Clinton Street—Siegfried Brinkman in the City Court on the application of A. Kohn & Co. and W. H. Ricketts in the Supreme Court on the suit of Samuel F. Myers. The City Court order was filed first in the County Clerk's office. Mr. Pilzer failed about Aug. 14, and he says there is about $10,000 owing him by various persons to whom he sold jewelry, which the creditors are anxious to collect.

HENRY C. WHITTIER & SON, who conduct a large retail jewelry store in Providence, R. I., have assigned. The firm states that the assignment was made by advice of the heaviest creditors, and that a satisfactory settlement will be made. The liabilities are estimated at $50,000, and it is believed the assets will exceed that sum. Ludwig Nassin & Co. and E. Augustus Wereshelmer of this city are the principal creditors.

GEORGE PRINCE, manufacturer of worsted goods at Philadelphia, made an assignment in this city yesterday to Thomas H. Ball of Philadelphia. Mr. Prince consigned his goods to two commission merchants in this city, and the Sheriff a few days ago levied on the equity in the goods over the advances on two attachments for about $8,000. His liabilities are said to be about $40,000.

THE HARDWOOD DOOR AND TRIM COMPANY of Hyndman, Penn., which has an office in Brooklyn, has been attached for $3,000 in favor of Henry J. Braker on a note dated April 1, 1893, to the order of John K. White. The company was incorporated in December, 1891, with a capital stock of $40,000, the principal men in the company living in this city and Brooklyn.

DONALD R. FRAME & CO., proprietors of a silk-throwing establishment at Newburg, N. Y., have made an assignment to D. L. Wasch of this city. The preferred creditors are Bernard Uhlman & Co., the New-York agents for D. R. Frame & Co.

THE SENTINEL, an old established Republican paper at Mattoon, Ill., has suspended on account of poor collections. It will not be continued.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP
For the Skin, Scalp, and Complexion. A book on Dermatology with every cake. All druggists.

THE VALKYRIE POINTS HIGH

SHE TACKED IN SEVEN POINTS IN YESTERDAY'S SAIL.

The Wind Blew Strongly and There Was a Choppy Sea, but She Did Well Running, Reaching, and Beating.—The Mainsail She Is Using Is Not a New One—The Sails All Set Well—The Vigilant Will Be Ready to Launch To-Night—To Have Trial Spins on the Sound.

The Valkyrie was out sailing again yesterday, and in the good breeze that was blowing all day long she showed up to much better advantage than she did on Thursday. The wind blew strongly from the north-northwest and the upper bay was covered with white caps. At times the wind blew twenty miles an hour, and a better chance to test the sails and see how they fitted could not have been had. It was the sort of weather that all lovers of yachting would like for the cup races next week, a good whole-sail breeze and a little sea.

Lord Dunraven, accompanied by Mr. Charles Kerr, Designer George L. Watson, and Sailmaker T. Ratsey, left the Waldorf before 9 o'clock yesterday morning and went down to Bay Ridge, where they boarded the Valkyrie. Mr. H. Maitland Kersey and Pilot Martin Lyons were already on hand. As soon as the Earl boarded the yacht preparations were made to get under way. The big mainsail was hoisted in the peculiar way adopted by all English yachts. The sailors swarmed up the shrouds and grasping the main and peak halyards rode them down to the deck, thus hoisting the sail by their weight. As soon as a man touched the deck he followed the others up the shrouds and came down with the halyards.

When the mainsail was hoisted, the jib and staysail were set in stops, and then the yacht cast off from her moorings. At 10 minutes past 11 o'clock she was under way, and with her boom eased well off to port she ran down through the Narrows, heading toward the Hook. When well under way the jib and fore staysail were broken out. All the sails set remarkably well. Hardly a wrinkle was noticed in her big mainsail, it having stretched well into shape. By next Thursday the mainsail will be in fine condition, and set as well as that of the Vigilant.

The set of the jib and fore staysail is simply perfect, and old salts who watched the yacht yesterday went into raptures over these two sails. Two better fitting sails have rarely been seen in this country on any yacht.

The Valkyrie went very fast through the Narrows and into the lower bay. She made very little fuss in the water and rapidly left the schooner yachts Ariel and Yampa, which were evidently trying to measure the yacht's abilities. The yacht at times seemed to be going too fast for Lord Dunraven, who was evidently out only to test the sails, and after getting through the Narrows the main sheet was trimmed in. In spite of this she rounded the Southwest Spit Buoy at 12:11, just an hour and one minute after she cast off from her moorings off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse, at Bay Ridge. The distance of the run was a little less than ten miles.

The Valkyrie jibed at the spit buoy and then reached out toward the point of Sandy Hook. When well out to sea she turned back and started her heat for the harbor. She seemed to be sailing about with no definite idea of reaching any given point, but merely to test her sails in the wind. She made several short tacks off the Hook and astonished every one at the way she went about. Her sails filled away on the opposite tack each time in remarkably quick time and lost no headway, as she tacked.

In the windward work she stood up like a church and pointed very high. One yachtsman, who followed closely in her wake, said that she tacked in seven points, or, in other words, she sailed three and one-half points off the wind. Whether this is the best she can do, of course, no one can tell, but no one believes that the Valkyrie is going to show all she can do during her trial spins in these waters.

The Valkyrie reached the Narrows on her way back at 2:20 o'clock, and then worked up the Staten Island shore by a series of short tacks, giving those who were watching her on the fort a chance to see how quick she was in stays. She had set her sprittopsail and stood up very stiffly, in spite of the hard blow and the choppy sea, which was worse in the upper bay than it was below the Narrows.

When off Tompkinsville she started off run before the wind again, and, going like a scared deer, she ran over to Coney Island Point in fifteen minutes. The yacht then went about and beat up to her anchorage off Bay Ridge. As soon as she came to anchor, Lord Dunraven and the other gentlemen with him on the yacht returned to the city.

The mainsail which the Valkyrie is using is not a new one, but was well stretched when the yacht was in England. When there was a possibility of the Valkyrie sailing against the Navahoe for the Cape May and Brenton Reef Cups Lord Dunraven had a larger mainsail made. The Valkyrie has been carrying an eighty-six-foot boom in her English races, but a new one was made ninety feet six inches in length. This is the boom now in use. When the mainsail was cut to fit this boom, and, although it was never used in a race in English waters, it was well stretched while the yacht was getting ready.

Some yachtsmen have criticised Lord Dunraven for attempting to get a mainsail stretched in three or four days. They criticised without knowing the facts. The club topsail carried by the Valkyrie is also a larger one than she used in England. The English Yacht-Racing Association taxes clubtopsails, so she used a smaller one then. Now her sail is quite as large, if not larger, than the Vigilant's. Her bowsprit is several feet more outboard than it was in England. This is to balance the bigger mainsail.

Work on the Vigilant progressed very favorably yesterday. Her topsides were painted and one side of her Tobin bronze bottom was cleaned off. Capt. Hansen says that she will be all ready to-night, but will remain on the ways until Monday morning, when she will be launched and will take a sail on the Sound to try the new hollow boom made by Piepgras. Yesterday six inches was cut off the forward end of the boom. The Hattie Palmer is hauled out alongside the Vigilant. "Me and Hattie" have to be together, whether in or out of the water. N. G. Herreshoff is at Bristol. He will return in time to see the yacht before it goes overboard on Monday morning.

The Regatta Committee has not yet completed the sailing conditions for the races. It is expected that they will be ready to-day. Until these details of the races are made known no one can say for certain where the races will be sailed or the time of the start.

Atalanta Wheelmen to Race.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—The entries for the ten-mile road race of the Atalanta Wheelmen, to be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon on the Elizabeth-Springfield course, are as follows:

Five minutes handicap—William Bennett, Charles Dennison, H. Boream, E. H. Pell. Four and a half minutes—Fred Bruen, W. V. Belknap, C. Oloagia, Robert Young, Fred Cruschanke, P. Leffingwell. Ernest Miller. Four minutes—C. Allsopp, William Cozzens, Harry Schaffer, J. P. Horry, Fred Coppersmith. Three and a half minutes—Julius Vogel, E. C. Beckwith, E. Allen Smith, M. R. Hornfeck, W. L. Phillips. Three minutes—Charles Vunghue, Thomas Webbe, M. V. Perkins. Two and a half minutes—Frank Allsopp, Robert Phillips. Two minutes—W. L. Ferguson, Jr., Harry A. Wadsworth, A. L. Horry, W. Baldwin. One minute and a half—William E. Rink, P. H. Johnson. One minute—Whitfield Smith. Scratch—Carl Von Lengerke.

Princeton's Football Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 29.—The first game of the football series here will be played to-morrow between Princeton and Lafayette at the 'varsity grounds. The practice to-day was very encouraging, the feature of the game being Allen's goal from the forty-yard line and Holly's reappearance at his old position of left tackle. Holly was a very promising candidate for the position in the Yale game last Fall, but was unable to play on account of an injury sustained in a practice game.

The team will play to-morrow as follows: Centre, Balliett; right guard, Holly; left guard, Wheeler; right tackle, Church '97; left tackle, Holly; right end, Trenchard; left end, McCauley; quarter, Poe, '97; half backs, King and Barnett; full back, Allen.

This is practically the team of last year, with the exception of right tackle, quarter back, and full back.

Football at West Point.

The opening game of football of the season will be played this afternoon at West Point, when the cadets will undertake to down the strong eleven of the Volunteer Football Club of this city. The cadets have been doing excellent work under the watchful eye of that well-known half back Laurie Bliss, and are in splendid trim for to-day's great game. Extra cars will be run on the West Shore Railroad to accommodate the large crowd that usually visits the opening game at West Point. The Volunteers have chartered a special coach to accommodate the players and their immediate friends which will leave Weehawken at 1:30 this afternoon. The following players will accompany the team: Horgan, 140 pounds, and Tomlinson, 170, end rushers; Cox, 175; Britton, 189; Rankin, 178; Hughes, 170, tackles; Cornell, 195; O'Gorman, 220; Mamlok, 205; Schaefer, 190, guards; Bryan, 180, centre; Rheinacher, 140, quarter back; Carleton, 175; Kelly, 167; Outcalt, 145; Carls, 140, half backs; Evans, full back. It is very doubtful if either Evans, Mamlok, or Bryan will play. Mamlok is laid up with a fractured rib, Evans has not yet entirely recovered from the severe scalp wound which he received in last Saturday's game, and Bryan dislocated his shoulder in practice the other evening.

FOR THE GOVERNOR'S TROPHY.

Private Corrie of the Twelfth Regiment Wins the Cup.

QUEENS, L. I., Sept. 29.—The rifle match for the Governor's Trophy was shot off at Creedmoor to-day, resulting in a victory for Private John Corrie of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, who made a score of 87 out of a possible 100 on four ranges.

The shooting was done after the extended or open order of skirmishing. The first shooting was at the 600-yard range, after which the firing point was advanced to the 500-yard range, then to 300, and last to 200 yards. Each person was entitled to five shots on each of the four ranges. The scoring was done by the markers in the pits after the full 20 shots were fired at the targets.

The match went off very nicely, all the firing being completed within one hour. The winner, who spent nine years in the United States Army and was the champion rifle shot among the regulars in 1889, was closely pressed by Major E. De Forest of the Twenty-third Regiment, who came within 1 point of tying with him.

The new trophy is a solid silver loving cup 7½ inches high and 9 inches in extreme width, and was made by the Gorham Manufacturing Company. It will be competed for annually. Below are the scores of the competing riflemen:

GOVERNOR'S MATCH.

Name.	Company.	Regiment.	Score.
Private John Corrie	B	12th	87
Major E. De Forest	Staff	23d	86
Lieut. W. H. Carter	I	22d	83
Sergt. H. W. Janssen	A	7th	81
Capt. H. C. Brown	Staff	23d	78
Private W. B. Willard	G	23d	74
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	H	7th	70
Corp. Jay Hoffman	H	7th	70
Ord. Sergt. T. J. Dolan	N. C. S.	12th	69
Corp. George Doyle	H	71st	68
1st Lieut. F. A. Wells	B	23d	67
Pvt. A. B. Van Heusen	B	12th	66
Corp. A. Stevens	F	7th	62
Corp. J. W. Carter	H	71st	62
Capt. N. B. Thurston	E	22d	59
Ord. Sergt. F. S. Stuart	N. C. S.	69th	57
Ord. Sergt. J. McNevin	N. C. S.	13th	57
Ord. Sergt. S. M. Phillips	N. C. S.	23d	55
Major David Hunter	Staff	1st Brig.	55
Private J. F. Tracey	H	8th	51
Capt. J. S. Shepherd	D	23d	48
Major E. T. T. Marsh	Staff	71st	40
Private F. C. McLewee	C	7th	35

WELL BALANCED—the mind of the woman who knows the best medicine for her aches, pains and weakness, is to be found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a remedy which corrects and cures the distressing derangements and diseases peculiar to woman, builds up and strengthens her system when she's weak, run-down and overworked. For an invigorating, restorative tonic, especially adapted to woman's needs—the "Favorite Prescription" is so positive in its effect that it is *guaranteed*. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, in cases for which it's advised, you have your money back.

What else can be "just as good" for you?

For bearing-down sensations, ulceration, inflammation, everything known as "female complaint," this is a remedy that's safe, certain, and proved.

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Results at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Correction, 117 pounds, (Littlefield,) 7 to 1, won; Dr. Hasbrouck, 122, (Sims,) 1 to 5, second; Sirocco, 122, (Doggett,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:57.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Melba, 93 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 10 to 1, won; sarah Ramey, 109, (Doggett,) 7 to 2, second; Reginald, 92, (J. Lamley,) 15 to 1, third. The Ironmaster, Tom Tough, and Little Charlie also ran. Time—1:09¾.

THIRD RACE.—The Matron Stakes. Six furlongs. Domino, 128 pounds, (Taral,) 1 to 4, won; Peacemaker, 109½, (Doggett,) 30 to 1, second; Jack of Spades, 121, (Hamilton,) 25 to 1, third. Sam Lucas, Sir Excess, Illusion, St. Maxim, Discount, Aurelian, Frig, and Atrophe also ran. Time—1:09.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap. One mile and a quarter. Rudolph, 120 pounds, (Irving,) 7 to 5, won; Banquet, 121, (Sims,) 2 to 1, second; Terrier, 90, (J. Lamley,) 15 to 1, third. Picknicker, Aloha, and Prince of Darkness also ran. Time—2:07.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Nero, 88½ pounds, (Reiff,) 1 to 3, won; Anna B., 95, (Penn,) 16 to 5, second; Bolero, 97, (J. Lamley,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Patrician, 107 pounds, (Sims,) 2 to 1, won; Blackhawk, 93, (T. Sloane,) 4 to 1, second; Assignee, 103, (Midgely,) 4 to 1, third. Arena, Rosewood colt, Gertie, Equation, Camden, and Grampian also ran. Time—1:01¾.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Benvolio, 112 pounds; Radiator, 109; Jodan, 106; Daly and Brahma, 91 each; Jacintha, 88; Queen Isabella, 86.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Comanche, 112 pounds; Lizzie, 107; Sarah Ramey, 102; Wormser and High Penny, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Factotum, 120 pounds; Curacoa, Ben Lomond, Sam Lucas, Ornus, Drum Major, Hightimore, and Appomattox, 113 each; Anna Mayes, Baroness, and Harrington, 113 each; Galloping King, Gordius, Setauket, and Atropine, 106 each; Poetry, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Grace Brown, 100 pounds; Minnehaha, 97; La Liva, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Beldemere, My Lady, Micmac Queen, Fondolise, Doolittle, Elizabeth, Florence, Brocade filly, and Baroness, 112 pounds each; Gertie, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Madrid, 107 pounds; May Win and Fairy, 106 each; Beaney, 103; Little Billy, Rosa H., and Arab, 96 each; Speculation, 95.

Winners at Clifton.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Captain Wagner, 109 pounds, (J. Reagan,) 4 to 1, won; Marly Blossom, 97, (Brooks,) 4 to 1, second; Wheeler, 104, (Blake,) 8 to 1, third. Grey Eagle, Fan King, Zingara, Edwin, Honest Tom, Trixey Gardner, and Little John also ran. Time—1:02¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Brier gelding, 105 pounds, (Brooks,) 5 to 2, won; Lorinda, 101, (Donohue,) 20 to 1, second; My Girl colt, 104, (J. Hill,) 7 to 1, third. Elberon, Fiction, Proverb, Pauline, West Park, Mamie R., and Watch Charm also ran. Time—1:03¾.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Miss Bess, 95 pounds, (H. Jones,) 5 to 1, won; Leonardo, 99, (Blake,) 2 to 1, second; Queen Enid, 99, (Griffin,) 4 to 1, third. Tartarian, Shelley Tuttle, Eagle Bird, Lou Rhett, Captain McChesney, and Lumberman also ran. Time—1:16¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Gloaming, 115 pounds, (Hennessey,) 6 to 5, won; Merry Duke, 88, (Griffin,) 5 to 1, second; Henry Young, 104, (Blake,) 8 to 1, third. Logan, Eclipse, Riot, and Simrock also ran. Time—1:48¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Lucky Clover, 105 pounds, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, won; Lotion, 105, (Stuckey,) 6 to 1, second; Baylor, 96, (H. Jones,) 5 to 2, third. Laura S., Adjourn, Jugurtha, and Halcyon also ran. Time—2:40½.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Old Pepper, 122 pounds, (Griffin,) 3 to 5, won; Industry, 113, (J. Reagan,) 12 to 1, second; Hazelhurst, 113, (Ballard,) 15 to 1, third. Tom Flynn, Lizzie Maginnis, Edmund Connolly, and Elect also ran. Time—1:51¾.

To Race at Guttenberg.

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Venusberg, 110 pounds; Marinelli, 102; Sappho, Hypatia, Pauline, Virago, and Starling, 100 each; Lorena Mac and Anna Belle, 96 each; Miss Marie, Western Star, Carrie H., Mary, and Pocahontas, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Marshall, 112 pounds; Indigo, 108; Lady Lister, 105; Johnetta, 103; Wallace, 100; Tom Skidmore, Rear Guard, and Madras, 98 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a half. Foxford and Gettysburg, 109 pounds each; Lester, 107; Harry Alonzo, 101; Hiawasse and Baylor, 100 each; Marcus and Doncaster, 98 each; Oaklawn, 86.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Lizetta, 115 pounds; Vestibule and Lord Harry, 111 each; Rico, 106; Selena D., 103; My Gypa and Little Fred, 100 each; Balbriggan, 99; Dalsyrian, 98; Salisbury, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Major General, 117 pounds; Dash, Long Bridge, Canary Bird, and Canaria gelding, 110 each; Bayless, 105; Fa Juive, 106; King Joseph, 104; Lonsdale, 102; Mabel A., 101.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Barefoot and Flatlands, 120 pounds each; Longstride, Ban Cloche, Southerner, J. McLaughlin, Woodcraft, and Kingstock, 122 each; Mirage, Leigh, Naronic, and Tom Watson, 116 each; Ironsides, 95; War Lord, 91; Blossom, 88.

PLAYED WITH HIS FIELD.

Jay Hawker, in Fine Form at Mystic Park, Wins the Stallion Stake.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Harness racing has seldom been conducted under worse conditions than at Mystic Park to-day. A nipping nor'easter reduced the temperature to about 40°, and rain fell most of the time.

Jay Hawker was better to-day than in the earlier stages of the 2:20 Stallion Stake. In the deciding heat he simply played with the other horses, and under the conditions his mile in 2:16 is the best heat he ever trotted.

In the two-year-old stake, Altoneer, Caddie Stout and Parkland were the choices. Thomas Greenwood, who entered the former, went into the judge's stand to know if he would get all the strke if his colt distanced the field. He then learned that Altoneer was protested, consequently distance was waived. The first heat showed that the colt could have done the trick. Stinson drove him to the front at the word, and before half the distance had all the field out, and at the wire Alcyno was the only other colt inside the flag.

The second heat Altoneer won in a big jog by thirty lengths. The protest was based on the ground that Mr. Greenwood was not the owner of the colt when the entry was made.

Nemoine, a fast three-year-old, sold a favorite over a good field of aged horses. Alicante, owned by L. M. Whitehead of New-York City, beat the favorite by a length, but in the next heat Goldsmith thought he had the heat in hand and stopped driving. Alicante, and Muon Ado rushed up and beat him under the wire by a nose. This mistake will probably lose the race for the New-York trotter, for, though she won the next heat in a drive from Elyrina and Jennie, the soft strain she gets from her dam, Old Lady Tighe, told in the succeeding heats and the race goes over to Saturday with the result still in doubt, Elyrina and Jennie, however, having the better prospects.

Summaries:

Trotting stallions eligible to the 2:20 class May 1.—Stake $3,000.

Jay Hawker, ex. h., by Jay Bird, dam by Grand Sentinel, (Curry)..	9	2	1	1	1
Early Bird, ro. h., by Jay Bird, (Myrick)	1	1	2	4	3
Oro Wilkes, blk. h., by Guy Wilkes, (Goldsmith)	10	3	10	3	2
Mahlon, blk. h., by Alcantara, (Woodman)	8	5	3	2	5

A GREAT BATTING GAME

PHILADELPHIA'S BIG SCORE AGAINST THE AUSTRALIANS.

The First of the International Cricket Series Begun with the All-Philadelphia Team at the Bat—They Run Up a Score of 296 for Four Wickets—The Visitors Had Not Got Rid of Their Sea Legs and the Bowlers Were Weak—The Game Played in Cheerless Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The weather was cold and cheerless here to-day when the big Australian cricket match which has long been looked forward to was commenced on the grounds of the Belmont Cricket Club at Elwood. About 3,500 persons attended the game, but as the play did not start until the afternoon hardly more people were looked for.

The Australians only disembarked this morning from the Germanic, and a committee from the Belmont Club hustled them through to Philadelphia without loss of time. This is the way Capt. Blackham of the Australian team expressed it. His team, coming fresh from the boat, were hardly in a fit condition to commence such an important engagement, and many of the men showed plainly the effects of the rough weather experienced in crossing the Atlantic. Their bowling proved very weak, none of the men appearing to have much command of the ball, and it looks as though they would have required at least two or three days' practice to get them in proper trim.

Capt. Blackham, in readily acceding to go on with the match, probably underrated his opponents, but they showed him before the afternoon's play was over that he had made a great mistake in judging their abilities. The Philadelphians put up a great batting game, and although the Australians tried no less than seven bowlers not one of them had any degree of success. Several chances were missed in the field, the men appearing to misjudge the ball completely, showing evidently that their sea legs were still in evidence.

G. S. Patterson and R. D. Brown opened the run-getting for Philadelphia, and so well did they do that the telegraph showed 46 before Brown was well taken at the wickets by Blackham, off Trumble. He had contributed a most useful inning of 23, and, in fact, his good start with Patterson had much to do with the success of the men who followed this pair.

Patterson also exhibited grand form for his inning of 56. He awakened the spectators to enthusiasm by driving the ball clean to the ropes three times in succession. He was guilty, however, of two unpardonable errors in running Wynter Scott out on an impossible run, while his own wicket fell by a piece of bad judgment also.

A. M. Wood made things lively while he was at the wickets by scoring 40 at a rapid rate, and several changes in the bowling were made necessary before he was retired. When F. H. Bohlen and N. W. Noble became associated every one looked for some fast scoring, and the spectators were not disappointed by these two well-known hard hitters. They did not take long to completely collar the bowling, and then the tired-looking Antipodeans had plenty of leather chasing. Both men were badly missed. A long on drive by Bohlen Bruce dropped, while the sun was responsible for what appeared to be a most easy chance from Noble to Hanerman, the wicket being refused. The two batsmen, however, exhibited rare form, and it is within the realms of possibility that both men will score centuries to-morrow.

The wicket prepared for the match is a perfect one, and the largest aggregate of runs ever made in a first-class match in this country ought to be scored on it. The game will be resumed to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and an enormous crowd is expected to be present to witness the Australians bat.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA.

G. S. Patterson, run out	56
R. D. Brown, c. Blackham, b. Trumble	23
W. Scott, c. and b. bat	3
A. M. Wood, b. Bruce	40
F. H. Bohlen, not out	82
W. W. Noble, not out	73
C. Coates, to bat.	
J. Muir, to bat.	
H. I. Brown, to bat.	
F. W. Ralston, to bat.	
J. B. King, to bat.	
Byes	8
Leg byes	5
Wide	1
Total	296

Bowling analysis:

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
G. Giffen	115	5	83	0
H. Trumble	145	7	77	0
G. H. S. Trott	55	3	25	0
A. Conningham	55	3	35	0
W. Bruce	50	3	26	1
S. E. Gregory	35	3	19	0
J. J. Lyons	20	0	21	0

A PATRON OF HONEST SPORT.

Secretary Sullivan Says That The Times Leads All Other Papers.

"The New-York Times is the only metropolitan daily that has given a prize for the Metropolitan championships of the Amateur Athletic Union," said Secretary James E. Sullivan yesterday. "Talk about patrons of pure sport, we have very few in this country. In England everybody of prominence is anxious to give a medal or some trophy to be competed for by amateurs, but in America it's different. The club members have to go down in their pockets to pay for the prizes, as the gate money is rarely sufficient to cover all the expenses.

"A few weeks ago I sent out an earnest appeal to all the New-York dailies, asking for prizes for our championship meeting, and The New-York Times is the only paper that responded. The Times leads the other papers in many respects. Its news, particularly that on the sporting page, excels all others, and to-day it is read by more athletes, bicyclists, yachtsmen, and other devotees of pure sport than any other paper in the country. In fact, The Times is looked upon as the authority in New-York on all pure, honest, and manly sports and pastimes. The generosity displayed by The Times in presenting medals and trophies for the World's Fair sports, the Metropolitan championships, the Waverly bicycle meeting, the big Trenton meet, the Kings County meet, and the Middle States regatta proves that the paper has the interest of amateur sport at heart."

Champion Arthur A. Zimmerman of the New-York Athletic Club was in the city yesterday, and if looks go for anything he certainly is in fine condition. Zimmerman will compete for the New-York Athletic Club games to-day and will make his final appearance at the championship meeting of the Metropolitan Association on the grounds of the New-Jersey Athletic Club Saturday, Oct. 7. His admirers scored his ninety-seventh victory this season, and it is his intention to make a record of one hundred or more, which indeed will be a performance that will not be equaled for years to come. If he wins at the Nine at the Athletic Club to-day it will make his ninety-eighth victory.

At Freehold it will be ninety-nine in case he wins one only, and it his intention now to make his one hundredth victory at the championship meeting. This will indeed be a gala occasion so far as the bicyclists are concerned, and it is expected Zimmerman's friends will turn out in large numbers to give him a grand reception. The members of the New-Jersey Athletic Club will be out in force, for Zimmerman is an exmember of that organization and is quite popular with them. This meeting promises to be a sensational affair in every way. Besides Zimmerman, the following champions will compete: W. B. Ives, James Mitchell, F. C. Puffer, George R. Gray, M. F. Sweeney, T. Sherman, and Samuel Liebgold. The entries are coming in rapidly, and will close to-day.

For Other Sporting News See Page 2.

Situations Wanted—Females.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to private boarding house; city references; no cards. 126 West 31st st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By excellent Swedish chambermaid and seamstress or waitress and parlormaid; highly recommended. Call at 336 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Call, for two days, at 547 West 46th St., from 10 to 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl as chambermaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call or address Julia Manning, 213 West 18th St., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable colored woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city references. Apply by letter only, 55 West 9th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 844 7th Av., La Tour's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German girl as chambermaid; best references. 813 2d Av., janitor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address S., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family; can be seen at present employer's. Call, Friday, from 10 to 4, at 584 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND TO ASSIST WAITress, or Chamberwork Only.—By neat young woman. M. H., care of Mrs. Davis, 234 East 33d st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Call at 220 West 35th St., third bell.

Companions.

COMPANION AND SECRETARY.—By a young lady of unexceptionable social standing, as companion and secretary to a lady; is of amiable and cheerful disposition and a good musician. Miss W., 28 East 22d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable girl; first-class cook; in small private family; four years' best city reference from last place. Call two days, at 627 Amsterdam Av., between 90th and 91st St.; in laundry; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as experienced cook; willing to assist in washing; in private family a short distance in the country; best reference from last employer. 154 West 28th St., rear, Room 3.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; can take entire charge; do marketing if necessary; city or country; best reference. Address A. S., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; soups, meats, desserts, bread, and pastry; do some coarse washing if required; best reference. Address M. M., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together; can do cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call, for two days, at 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; who thoroughly understands her business; has highest testimonials as to her capabilities; no cards. 744 Columbus Av.; ring Keyes's bell.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; understands marketing thoroughly; fully competent to take entire charge; city reference. Address E. B., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good family cook and baker; would assist with washing; good city reference. 490 6th Av., Room 14.

COOK.—First-class; understands dinners, luncheons; good baker; city references; lady can be seen. 140 West 28th St., one flight up, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; wages $20 to $25; best city reference. 169 East 33d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; best of city reference; no washing. Address M. V., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a colored girl as good plain cook; ref. references. Susie Howard, 218 West 29th St., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook; call or address Martha J. Felton, 342 West 16th St.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant woman; excellent family cook; no washing; best of reference. Call or address 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands German, French, and English cooking; city or country; private or boarding house. 223 East 59th St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress in a private family; best city references. 1,311 Park Av., first bell, right side.

COOK.—By a young woman; as cook; do plain washing; best city reference from her last employer. Address C. C., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good cook in small private family; would do washing if required; good city reference. Address 490 6th Av., Room 4.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and good baker in private family; would do washing; city reference from last place. 159 West 19th St., store.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; twelve years' references. Address E. B., Box 117, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a young woman in private family; no washing; wages from $25 to $30; best references. 209 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; French, German, and American cooking; city or out; seven years' references. 223 East 59th St., top floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; city reference. A., 808 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 252 West 47th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day cleaning or any kind of work; best city reference. Mrs. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.; no cards.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; excellent cook; to go out by the day, or any kind of domestic work; understands her business; first-class references. Call or address Jane, 270 West 34th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By an active young woman; is an excellent cook and laundress; housecleaning; first-class city reference. 252 West 35th St., over butcher's store. W. C.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress or to do cleaning; five years' reference. Address M. B., 322 W. 44th St., fourth bell, right.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning; city reference. 241 West 22d St., third flight, front.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; good skirtmaker; will also fix over dresses and alter; wishes more customers. Address Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; good skirtmaker; will also fix over dresses and alter; wishes more customers. Address Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young girl; a neat improver on waist or skirt; in private dressmaking department. Call or address 332 West 49th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated lady; English Protestant; or as housekeeper; thoroughly understands the care of children and management of servants; references. Address A. G., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do housework or upstairs work in small private family. Call present employer's, 123 West 41st St., from 10 to 1.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl as general housework. Call at 230 East 89th St.; no cards. Mrs. Olin.

HOUSEWORK.—By two girls; would do the work of a private American family; best personal city references. G. K., Box 236, 159 East 47th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; completely in all its duties; good faultly will dress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good packer and traveler; English; best city references. Address S. K., 358 West 36th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family; three years' city reference from last employer; no cards answered. 232 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class city references. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a capable person; good reference; private family. Address E. R., Box 402 Times, Up town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman; best city references. Call at 259 West 55th St., top flat.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 161 East 53d St., second floor, front

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; competent to take charge of young infant and bring up on bottle; best city reference. J. N., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent German nurse; middle-aged; care of baby or small children; go and seamstress; in first-class family. Address Gardner, 329 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an American-German middle-aged woman; experienced infant's nurse, or would take care of one or two small children; American family. Nurse, care of C. M. A., 466 4th Av.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; German; take care of small children; good city reference. 150 East 49th St.; ring Lockhart's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a middle-aged woman in private family to do family sewing and make herself generally useful; best city reference as to honesty and industry. Call or address Seamstress, 149 West 36th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as either waitress or chambermaid in private family; fully competent; city references. 1,313 3d Av., Power's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; private family; takes care of dining room and silver; best city references. M. Dorcy, 104 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; best city reference. 495 9th Av., Lenahan's bell.

Miscellaneous.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl in a private family as kitchenmaid, or to assist with any other work; has best of references. Address D. H., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID OR NURSE.—By a French girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid or nurse. Call or write 570 7th Av., second bell, care Lerome.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a good stenographer and typewriter; or any kind of office work; terms very moderate. Address E. Cook, 332 West 47th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person as chambermaid; would assist with other work if required; good city references. Address L., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; good references. Call or address Mrs. Rigney, 155 West 27th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young English girl as chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business. Apply 223 East 70th St.; ring Cregan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging. 1,298 3d Av.; ring Dowling's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; can be seen at present employer's from 11 until 1. 27 East 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Address M. McF., 204 East 33d St.

Companions.

COMPANION AND SECRETARY.—By a young lady of unexceptionable social standing, as companion and secretary to a lady; is of amiable and cheerful disposition and a good musician. Miss W., 28 East 22d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable girl; first-class cook; in small private family; four years' best city reference from last place. Call two days, at 627 Amsterdam Av., between 90th and 91st St.; in laundry; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as experienced cook; willing to assist in washing; in private family a short distance in the country; best reference from last employer. 154 West 28th St., rear, Room 3.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; can take entire charge; do marketing if necessary; city or country; best reference. Address A. S., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; soups, meats, desserts, bread, and pastry; do some coarse washing if required; best reference. Address M. M., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together; can do cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call, for two days, at 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; who thoroughly understands her business; has highest testimonials as to her capabilities; no cards. 744 Columbus Av.; ring Keyes's bell.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; understands marketing thoroughly; fully competent to take entire charge; city reference. Address E. B., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good family cook and baker; would assist with washing; good city reference. 490 6th Av., Room 14.

COOK.—First-class; understands dinners, luncheons; good baker; city references; lady can be seen. 140 West 28th St., one flight up, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; wages $20 to $25; best city reference. 169 East 33d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; best of city reference; no washing. Address M. V., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a colored girl as good plain cook; ref. references. Susie Howard, 218 West 29th St., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook; call or address Martha J. Felton, 342 West 16th St.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant woman; excellent family cook; no washing; best of reference. Call or address 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands German, French, and English cooking; city or country; private or boarding house. 223 East 59th St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress in a private family; best city references. 1,311 Park Av., first bell, right side.

COOK.—By a young woman; as cook; do plain washing; best city reference from her last employer. Address C. C., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good cook in small private family; would do washing if required; good city reference. Address 490 6th Av., Room 4.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and good baker in private family; would do washing; city reference from last place. 159 West 19th St., store.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; twelve years' references. Address E. B., Box 117, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a young woman in private family; no washing; wages from $25 to $30; best references. 209 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; French, German, and American cooking; city or out; seven years' references. 223 East 59th St., top floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; city reference. A., 808 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 252 West 47th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day cleaning or any kind of work; best city reference. Mrs. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.; no cards.

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STENOGRAPHER.—By a good stenographer and typewriter; or any kind of office work; terms very moderate. Address E. Cook, 332 West 47th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Young Englishwoman, certificated as experienced masseuse, to ladies and children only; references from past patrons. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St.; at home 12 to 2 and 5 to 6.

PARLORMAID AND WAITRESS.—By first-class parlormaid and waitress in private family; city only; understands salads, wines, and carving; city reference. Call at 146 East 39th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER AND VALET.—A gentleman closing his house desires to obtain a position for a young Englishman; he is thoroughly competent; height, 6 feet. Address J. S., Post Office Box 227, Boston, Mass., or to H. C., 645 6th Av., New-York.

BUTLER AND VALET.—A gentleman closing his house desires to obtain a position for a young Englishman; he is thoroughly competent; height, 6 feet. Address J. S., Post Office Box 227, Boston, Mass., or to H. C., 645 6th Av., New-York.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By Englishman; single handed or where parlormaid is kept; personal references from last employer. Address E. P., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—VALET.—With footman or parlormaid; by a thoroughly-experienced, strictly-sober Englishman; age, 38; height, 6 feet; best of references and personally recommended. Gooch, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By English-trained single man; thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; satisfactory personal reference. Address H. T., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR GOOD SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; tall and of good appearance; knows his business thoroughly; good valet; best city reference. Address George, 68 State St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend man and wife; man as a butler, English; wife as nurse or maid; French; can be seen at present employer's, 148 West 82d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest testimonial from last employer. Address E. F. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Where second man is kept; by experienced man; married; good valet; good city references. Address Advertiser, 224 East 59th St., second floor, front.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced in private families; willing and obliging; best city references and personally recommended. A. B., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By North German; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; very good city references; last employer can be seen. E. L., Box 200 Times.

BUTLER.—By a French single man; thoroughly experienced; strictly sober; willing and obliging; good references. Address J. M., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference; last employer can be seen. Call or address 1,054 3d Av.

BUTLER.—English; experienced; single; five years' unexceptionable city reference; town or country. Address Butler, 1,026 3d Av.

BUTLER.—English; 34; throughly competent and reliable; five years' personal city reference. Address F. A. R., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By Englishman; age 26; first-class references. O. D., 225 East 30th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced married Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; first-class New-York City driver; strictly sober; 20 years' reference from last place with first-class city family; reason for leaving, employer died; good chance to get good man. Address J. P., 88 Prospect St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young man; single; thorough horseman; understands care of harness and carriages; good driver; first-class reference from former and last employers; strictly temperate, which recommendation will certify; city or country. Address J. S., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going to Europe wishes situation for coachman whom he has had for ten years; honest, sober, careful driver; takes best care of horses, harness, and carriages; age, 30; married; employer can be seen. Address Donehue, Post Office Box 114, Irvington-on-Hudson.

COACHMAN.—By a experienced, middle-aged man; thoroughly understands his business; good horseman; careful city driver; highly recommended by first-class families, who can be seen; no objection to a good country place. Call or address 409 5th Av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; medium size; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; experienced city driver; no objection to the country; first-class city references. Address Joseph, Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; married man; no family; can give entire satisfaction; sober, civil, and industrious; eight years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. P. D., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; understands his business thoroughly; careful driver; disengaged in a few days; reference from present employers. Call or address J. B., care of Mason & Co., 77th St. and Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By experienced young man; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' city reference from his last place, which will certify. Address, two days, M. L., 8 Greenwich Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can fully recommend him as very careful driver; thoroughly understands horses; honest and sober; married; country preferred. Address H. C., 580 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; understands his business in all its branches; thoroughly experienced city driver; can produce best references from present and former employers. Address H. Y., 105 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man; first-class place; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business; best English and American references; height, 5 feet 9½; good looking; city references. Call or address J. M., 134 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man, 35, small family, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches; four years' best city reference from last employer, who can be seen; city or country. John Devereux, 329 Boulevard.

COACHMAN OR SECOND MAN.—By young man; eight years with last employer, who can be seen; will be found an excellent man in every respect; steady, honest, respectful, and obliging. Address Thomas R., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; ten years' best city reference from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; city or country. Address J. R., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. Address J. F., 454 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; young married man; can be highly recommended; understands all branches; good appearance; stylish city driver; can refer to best families in city. Frank, 255 West 39th St., basement rat.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; ten years' best city references from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, which will certify; city or country. Address J. B., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. Call or address C. J., 102 East 40th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—By a colored coachman; good, careful driver; first-class city references; ten years in last place; sober, willing, and obliging. Address J. F., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By lady for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, obliging; best of reference; city or country. Call at present employer's, 28 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; four years' first-class references. Address W. Graham, 367 W. 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; good driver; city or country; sober, honest, reliable man; has best references. Address J. C., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—First-class man; single; thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; best city and country references. Address K. P., 101 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By lady for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, obliging; best of reference; city or country. Call at present employer's, 28 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; sober, honest, and capable; understands his business thoroughly, as long references will show. Address F. C., 155 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable colored man as first-class coachman; first-class reference; married, but no children. Call or address J. H. Y., 130 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman; can recommend highly; understands his business; is a good and careful driver; honest and sober. Address W. B., 146 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Age 26; single; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Call or address James McGuire, 118 West 29th St., present employer's private stable.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; a good, stylish city driver; best of city reference. Call or address R. Devereux, 435 West 46th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—With private family; country preferred; good reference. Call or address W. W., 123 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class young man; best city references. Address M. C., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 311 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; young married man; no family; five years with present employer. Henry, 150 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; married; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class reference; city or country. T. W., 114 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; nine years' best city reference. Address J. W., 107 West 37th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—English; married; competent; six years' city reference; also groom; English. E. Cant, care of Harris & Nixon, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; A1 reference. Address J. M., 18 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Well recommended. Hahn, Plaza Stables, 59th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Age, 25; has good city references. Address H. H., 1018 Sixth Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single man; Protestant; first-class driver; willing and obliging; has ex cellent written and personal city or country references for honesty, sobriety, and capability; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; can be highly recommended by last employer. C. A. L., care Frederick Lee, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; medium size; careful driver; understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; tend furnace; good milker; city or country; first-class city reference. Address John, Box 125 Times.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Protestant, married man; no incumbrance; is a practical gardener; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies; take charge of gentleman's place; good references. Address J. H., Box 143, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—To take charge of a gentleman's place as gardener; twelve years' reference from last place; wife can take charge of a dairy if so desired. Address F., 184 East 123d St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man, just disengaged on account of family going to Europe, as groom or second man; best city and country reference. William Murphy, 156 East 28th St.

GROOM.—By respectable young man lately landed from Ireland as groom or second man in private family; good experience. Call at 162 West 61st St.; Michael Fegan.

GROOM.—By a young, single man; understands the business; six years' reference from last place. Address J. C., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By an experienced young man; strictly honest and sober; best references; last employer can be seen. Apply J. C., 844 3d Av.

GROOM.—By an experienced young man; strictly sober and honest; best references; last employer can be seen. Apply J. C., 844 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, age 23, as second man in private family; can come well recommended. Address E. Baldwin, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man in first-class family; sober and willing. Inquire at H. Brennan's, 401 East 79th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; private family; understands attending children, care of horses, care of gentleman's wardrobe; willing and neat; best references. Address H. C., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands the care of brasses, silver, windows, and all kinds of fancy work; best city reference. Address J. B., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—COOK.—By married couple lately landed, in gentleman's house; wife good cook; man work in stable or house; good references. W. J., 270 West 23d St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a steady man, 25, in country or city; understands horses and farm work; good references; lately landed from England. Address W. J., 270 West 23d St.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; capable; driving, care of horses, flowers, furnace; able to do any work about gentleman's place; highly recommended. Address Thomas, Box 260 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Swede; intelligent, reliable; only one month in this country; speaking German, understanding a little English; in private family. Offert Otta Olofson, 73 Madison Av.

USEFUL MAN.—On gentleman's place; a competent driver; good stableman; very best references. P. Kelly, 211 Hudson Av., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—By a man (age 20) in private family; can give good reference. A. D., 115 West 27th St.; B. Blackwell's.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede, lately landed; can drive and take care of horses. Address Ekvall, Box 401 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By an experienced man, who is well up in his duties; thoroughly understands the care of gentleman's wardrobe; is used to traveling, yachting, and sea voyages; an invalid gentleman not objected to; Swiss; 34. Call or write to R. A., 102 West 28th St.

VALET.—By an Englishman as valet to two or three gentlemen; first-class references. Address F. H., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER—STABLEMAN.—By two respectable colored men: one as waiter, the other as stableman or hostler or private coachman. Call or address F. H. Salling, 342 West 16th St.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—Colored man; just in from Summer hotel; hotel or private family; is experienced and has good references. Address J. W., 459 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By Frenchman as chef in private family or club; city references. Address Soffrey, 126 West 29th St.

FOOTMAN AND VALET.—22 years old; English trained; good waiter, silver cleaner; good shaver, packer, and traveler; speaking English, French, and German; could as well keep gentleman's books and correspondence; references. Address A. B., 313 East 25th St.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—First-class; German; aged 30; married; no children; 16 years' experience. Address A. B., care of Siebrecht & Wadley, 409 5th Av.

HALL BOY.—Nineteen; as hall boy or as useful boy; has good references. Daly, 152 West 28th St.

LAUNDRYMAN.—By a young man as laundryman or fireman; reference from last employer as to honesty and sobriety. J., 796 9th Av., care of Williams.

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The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Daily.....per copy.....3 cents
Sunday ..... " " .....5 "
Weekly ..... " " .....3 "

OFFICES

Publication....Printing-House Square, New-York
Up-town.....1,269 Broadway, (22d St.)
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

TELEPHONES

Editorial Rooms.....1,470 Cortlandt
Publication Office.....2,036 "

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily, 1 year, $8.00; with Sunday, $10.00
" 6 months, 4.00; " " 5.00
" 3 months, 2.00; " " 2.50
" 1 month, .75; " " .90
Sunday, 1 year..... 2.00
Weekly, 1 " .75; 6 months, .40

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The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. Sold in London at Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square.

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THE TIMES IN CHICAGO

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street, Palmer House.
The Post office Depot, 91 Adams Street.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.
The Auditorium Hotel.
Victoria Hotel.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.
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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Amusements..... 7
Apartments To Let.... 7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds..... 6
Autumn Resorts..... 7
Board Wanted..... 7
Boarders Wanted..... 7
Business Notices..... 6
City Flats To Let..... 7
City Houses To Let.... 7
City Items..... 5
City Real Estate For Sale..... 7
Country Houses To Let..... 7
Country Real Estate For Sale..... 7
Deaths..... 6
Dividends..... 6
Elections..... 6
Excursions..... 7
Financial..... 6
Furnished Rooms..... 7
Help Wanted..... 3
Hotels..... 7
Instruction..... 7
Law Schools..... 7
Legal Notices.....10
Meetings..... 6
New Publications..... 6
Religious Notices..... 5
Proposals..... 3
Public Notices.....10
Real Estate at Auction..... 7
Situations Wanted.... 7
Special Notices..... 5
Surrogate Notices.....10
Teachers..... 7
The Turf..... 7
Travelers' Guide.....10
Unfurnished Rooms.... 7
Westchester Property for Sale..... 7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter. Matinee.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:30—The City Directory. Matinee.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Panjandrum. Matinee.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:30—The Rainmaker of Syria. Matinee.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue. Matinee.
DORE ART GALLERY, 7th Av-53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall. Matinee.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura. Matinee.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Idea. Matinee.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—The Other Man. Matinee.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Hands Across the Sea. Matinee.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:00—Robin Hood.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—Dan's Tribulations. Matinee.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinee.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—City and Country. Matinee.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinee.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath. Matinee.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—English Military Tournament. Matinee.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town. Matinee.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—7:30 to 10:00—Art Exhibition.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars. Matinee.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492. Matinee.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Jane. Matinee.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Othello. Matinee—Julius Cesar.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, slightly warmer weather, preceded in the early morning by showers.

The State of Georgia is in the way to achieve an honorable distinction among the Southern States as a law-abiding community. The Chief Justice of the State has recently, in an address before the bar association, protested very strongly and sensibly against the practice of lynching. Yesterday five negroes were hanged in Georgia for three murders, of which they had been duly convicted after a fair trial. One of the murders was of a five-year-old child, and hence was one of the crimes that are most apt to be punished by mob violence. In some Southern communities it would have been so punished. It is true that the crime for which lynch law is even more frequently invoked than for murder is one to which the Southern negroes are peculiarly prone. That may be a good reason for making it a capital offense, but is no reason at all for the murder by a mob of those who perpetrate it. Sensible Southern men are aware of the great harm that is done to their section by its lawlessness, which takes two forms. One is the impunity with which a white man can commit murder, and the other the certainty that a negro who is commonly suspected of a crime that excites popular passion will be hanged and very likely tortured, even though he may be unjustly suspected. While this is true immigrants from civilized countries will avoid the Southern States, where they are greatly needed.

The plan for the improvement of the North River water front below Twenty-third Street for the better accommodation of ocean steamships is surely one that ought to be carried out. It is in line with a comprehensive and altogether desirable improvement of our dock system, which has so long been a reproach to this great port. Our water front is extensive enough to provide for all kinds of commerce seeking a harbor here, and ample provision in a convenient location should certainly be made for steamships engaged in foreign trade. Moreover, it would be a profitable investment for the city. Controller MYERS seems to have voted against the plan yesterday because it was brought to a vote before it had received all the consideration that he thought it ought to have. No doubt both the Mayor and the Controller were animated by a desire to serve the interests of the public according to their best judgment, and they ought to be able to agree after a more careful consideration of the subject.

Another plan of the Dock Commission, that for acquiring the water front along Riverside Park for the purpose of improvement, was very wisely abandoned before the Sinking Fund Commissioners at their meeting yesterday. A fear had been excited in the minds of west side property owners that it was intended to construct docks for commercial purposes along the park front. This was no part of the avowed purpose, which was to establish a bulkhead line and acquire the water-front property for the city. But if this is to be done for the sake of the park and not for the sake of docks, the whole matter ought to be turned over to the Park Department. Then there would be no fear that the park might be disfigured and adjacent property injured in value by the construction of docks. So long as it is in charge of the Dock Department there may be such a fear. The Park Board has control of streets adjacent to public parks. Why should it not have control of the water front along Riverside Park, if it is to be put to no use except as an adjunct of the park itself?

The announcement, in a dispatch from Vienna to London, that the Anarchist conspiracy discovered in the Austrian capital has connections in this country as well as in other European countries was entirely to be expected. While there are no native American Anarchists, we have doubtless allowed many European Anarchists to slip through the large and loose meshes of our inspection of immigrants, and these men can plot here much more at their ease than if they had staid at home, where the police are more numerous and more on the lookout for it. That Anarchism is international is a reason why the defense against Anarchism should be international also. There is need of a general revision of treaties of extradition in view of this new kind of crime. It is, of course, necessary to distinguish between revolutionists, who may be high-minded patriots, and whose offense is properly political, and Anarchists, who are merely enemies of the human race, and against whom human society is arrayed. Every Anarchist plot endeavors to secure its ends by the use of dynamite or other high explosives that are useless except for destruction. We have already suggested that the manufacture or possession of these explosives when the maker or owner cannot show that he has a lawful use for them might well be made an offense against the law and a cause for extradition. It would be no hardship to require the men who make and use them for lawful purposes to register themselves, and the presumption would then be against every unregistered maker of explosives. Something in this direction must be done for the protection of society against its enemies.

THE SILVER-PROTECTION "COMBINE."

It is, in a degree, cruel to comment seriously on the little combination proposed by Mr. WHARTON BARKER, because that gentleman seems intellectually entitled to the benefit of the baby act. Of course, every one knows that the essential idea of the silver men in the Senate is the same as that of the protectionists, and that one class as well as the other desires to have the law compel the people to take their goods at a profit not otherwise to be had. Every one knows, too, that the silver men in Congress, and particularly in the Senate, are there as the result of protectionist votes given to get silver votes for the tariff. No one can prove that the mining-camp Senators were brought in on an explicit contract, written or verbal, but that there was an agreement in fact, which has heretofore been carried out with great advantage to both sides, is not open to serious question.

Now, however, comes Mr. WHARTON BARKER in the simplicity of his fervent heart and the rashness of his political inexperience and puts down in black and white in a printed circular, over his own name, and those of various other Philadelphia persons, a definite proposition for an avowed alliance between the silver men and the protectionists. The French, who do many things better than do the Philadelphians, have a phrase applying to imprudent suggestion of unlawful acts that Mr. BARKER would do well to study—*Ça se fait, mais ça ne se dit pas.*

Apart from the infantile candor of Mr. BARKER'S scheme, his circular is interesting as indicating the peculiar obfuscation that intemperate indulgence in protectionist thinking produces in a mind not naturally strong. His mind is filled with dread of what he calls "small cliques of capitalists whose interests are promoted by dear money and scant supply of money." These mysterious persons "propose to appreciate the value of the gold dollar by the demonetization of silver; in this way they will increase the burdens of the debtor classes, and increase also the price paid for all manufactures and raw materials bought in foreign countries." Capitalists, we suppose, are men who either invest money or lend it. How their interests are to be promoted by dear money and scarce money we cannot see. If money is dear, the profits on their industrial investments will be diminished by their interest account. If it is in scant supply they will have the less of it to lend. The fact is that there is no one in business or finance who can make greater profits for any length of time by dear or scarce money, and capitalists least of all. As for the "debtor classes," to whom Mr. BARKER refers, there is no considerable number of men in this country who are not at once debtors and creditors, and certainly none whose prosperity does not depend very much more on the sound quality of money than on its quantity or the rates at which it can be borrowed.

Mr. BARKER'S "practical measures" as to silver are very amusing. He proposes to let any owner of American silver take 100 ounces of silver, worth, say, $73, to the mints and receive for it $87 in legal-tender coin, while the Government retains $42. Any owner of coinage silver can get from 100 ounces but $73 worth of coin, while the Government can retain $56—a transaction for which there is no inducement and which would never take place. This would be very profitable for the owners of American silver, or of silver that could be made to appear as American, and we know of no way of distinguishing the two. But it would be very rough on the people of the United States, who would have to submit to one of two evils—either to accept the depreciated coin as part of the currency or be taxed to keep it at par. Clearly, nothing of this sort will be done, and the sole interest attaching to the project comes from the light it throws on the peculiar vagaries of the protectionist mind.

THE POLITICS OF IT.

The leaders of the Democratic Party in the various States have so far seen the absolute necessity of protecting themselves from the odium attaching to delay in passing the repeal bill in the Senate. In Pennsylvania and in Massachusetts they have given a clear and strong indorsement to the policy of the Administration. It will be interesting to watch the development of party sentiment on this point if the inaction of the Senate continues. It will be particularly interesting to see what form will be given to the declaration of the party convention in this State, which will be presented with a delicate task to reconcile the complicated views of Senator HILL with the perfectly defined and simple view of the people of New-York of all parties.

Nothing can be plainer, however, than the danger to which the party is exposed from the inability of the majority promptly to carry out the will of the people. It is quite true that the majority is not justly responsible for the situation, which is made possible by the rules of the Senate, and is brought about chiefly by the abuse of those rules on the part of such Republican Senators as STEWART, TELLER, WOLCOTT, and DUBOIS. But the people, when they go to the polls, will not stop to weigh the minute facts or to balance them. They will hold responsible the party that has a majority and is supposed to have the power. The only possible means to prevent an adverse verdict at the elections is to pass the Wilson bill in the Senate, and the sooner that is done the better. The repeal leaders on the Democratic side feel the pressure of this necessity and are preparing to use all the means in their power to meet it. The condition of success is sufficient firmness and determination among the Senators to carry out the programme that shall be undertaken. It will be, doubtless, a hard and trying task, but the consequences of failure are so sure to be serious that every Democrat should be ready unflinchingly to do his part.

SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

One of the things that go furthest to discredit the administration of justice with the plain people is the remarkable latitude that is given by Judges to lawyers. They are allowed with impunity not only to waste the time of courts that are maintained at the public expense, but also to commit substantial offenses. A lawyer may steal a horse when a layman cannot look over the hedge. Under our judicial system, in which a Judge not only has been a practicing lawyer, but may be one again, the temptation to enlarge the power and limit the liabilities of lawyers is peculiarly great; and it must be acknowledged that a great number of Judges yield to it.

Here is a "modern instance" of this tendency: In a case which was trying not long ago within less than a hundred miles of the New-York City Hall, and which by its nature attracted much of the public attention, a witness told a circumstantial story which was in flat contradiction not only of the testimony of a number of unimpeached and disinterested witnesses, but of all the intrinsic probabilities of the case. It must have been manifest to everybody who heard or read this amazing testimony that it was perjured, and the motive of the perjury could readily be guessed in the extreme exigency of the cause in which it was committed. The cross-examining counsel, however, did not leave the motive to conjecture. He broke down the witness completely, made it appear that he was a needy person of no character who would presumably do anything for hire, and made it appear more explicitly that he had committed his perjury for hire, paid by the counsel on the other side. It appeared that he had been for some time maintained by this counsel and that he expected to receive more money for his testimony in addition to his maintenance.

It is not to be supposed that a prudent counsel, having so very facile and weak a witness to deal with, would trust to the ingenuity of a witness who had no ingenuity the particular perjury that he was to commit and to try to induce the jury to accept as the truth. The lawyer would know—what the stupid and corrupt witness could not know—just where and how his case needed strengthening, and he would coach his witness accordingly, making out a story that would save his client if it were accepted. Of course the lawyer might, in his zeal, overdo the business, making a story for his witness to swear to that was so very conclusive in favor of his client as to stagger credulity and compel disbelief, and this is what the lawyer did in the case to which we are referring. The story would have been incredible even if the witness had not been subjected to cross-examination.

This is an extreme case, no doubt, and it is an exceptionally conspicuous case, but nobody who knows anything about our judicial procedure will maintain that it is an isolated case. The point is that perjury is not apt to be committed, except in civil cases, where the interest of the parties leads them to perjure themselves, or in criminal cases, where natural affection prompts the perjury that thus may have an element of nobleness and devotion, unless for hire, nor unless at the instigation or with the connivance of the lawyers concerned. Now, instigation is subornation of perjury, and it is plain in some cases and probable in many that the instigation must have come from the lawyers in the case. Yet did anybody ever hear, under our practice, of a lawyer being punished for subornation of perjury? Is the professional code of ethics even very severe upon this crime? Is it not common to hear a lawyer praised by other lawyers for "seeing nothing but his retainer," which means for sticking at nothing that is necessary to win his case? Of course we do not for a moment mean that high-minded lawyers would any more suborn perjury than they would commit it. What we do mean is that low-minded lawyers can suborn perjury without running any serious risk of paying the penalty in their person. The Penal Code authorizes a Judge to whom it appears probable that a witness before him has committed perjury summarily to commit such a witness. When it appears probable to a Judge that a lawyer trying a case before him has been guilty of subornation of perjury the Judge ought to have the same power with respect to him. But it is to be feared that if Judges possessed such a power very few Judges would exercise it, so inveterate and so powerful is the prepossession in our courts of administering justice with strict reference to the comfort and convenience of lawyers.

THE VALKYRIE'S SHRINKAGE.

It is a very old saying, for which we are indebted to a poet called CAMPBELL, that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Perhaps the manner in which the expectant public mind viewed the *Valkyrie* when she was 3,000 undulating, seasick miles away from us, did not exactly come under the head of enchantment, but none the less it was a condition largely due to distance. Some day, no doubt, one of those disturbing mortals who spends his time in the manufacture of riddles, puzzles, and conundrums will propound this one: "What is that which is more terrible far away than near at hand?" And the answer will be: "Any challenger for the *America's Cup.*"

When the *Valkyrie* was in English waters, doing 14 or 15 knots an hour with the aid of heavy winds, strong tides, and excited English yachting reporters, she was a vertiable bogie, before whose threatened coming the American yachtsman hastened to flee to his clubhouse, where in hushed accents he discussed the possibility of building a boat that could keep her in sight from the masthead. In due course of time four boats were built with this object, and while they were struggling among themselves in the hope of finding out which was fittest for the task, the *Valkyrie* started across the ocean. About this time, as the almanacs phrase it, men discovered that the *Vigilant's* lookout would be able to keep the English terror in sight from the deck.

Later still, when the *Valkyrie* had been sighted something over 400 miles from New-York, and it was found that she could not reach this port in much less than a week, yachtsmen decided that no lookout whatever would be needed aboard the *Vigilant.* Finally the English cutter arrived, sent her cruising rig ashore, and made ready for racing. On Thursday with racing spars on end and racing canvas spread she went out for a sail, and hundreds went out to watch her. And then it was suddenly discovered that she was sluggish in movement, and that it might possibly be necessary for her to send a man to the masthead to keep the *Vigilant* in sight.

There is such a thing as going to extremes. The comments of some of the old salts who watched the *Valkyrie's* first trip down the bay were not wise. What did they expect? Did they think that she was going to beat the *Monmouth?* She may not have gone very fast, but it ought to be borne in mind that she was out for the purpose of discovering defects in the set of her sails, not for the purpose of exhibiting her speed. But how her terrors faded when she was seen near at hand! Perchance she will reclothe herself with them when she goes out to meet her opponent on Thursday.

PRESENTMENT OF THE CORONERS.

The inquest which the Grand Jury of this county has been holding upon the Coroner system has resulted in a presentment to the Court of General Sessions exposing the abuses that have grown up in the Coroners' office and recommending that the present system be wholly abolished. The Grand Jury expresses the belief that the long-standing maladministration of the Coroners' office is "a cause of embarrassment to the interests of public justice." The attention of the Grand Jury was directed to this matter by the complaints of three men who had been held for more than two months in the House of Detention as witnesses of a murder and the discovery that nothing was known about the case in the District Attorney's office. It turned out that the inquest in the case had dragged along for several weeks under two different Coroners, and that the report which the law requires to be filed "forthwith" with the District Attorney had never been sent in. In the meantime, the witnesses, who were in no way implicated in the crime, were languishing in virtual imprisonment, while the Coroners were paying no attention to their duty in the premises.

The only thing exceptional about this case was that it happened to be the one that put the Grand Jury on its inquiry. It was found that the kind of neglect which it indicated was habitual in the Coroners' office. Cases were discovered in which inquests had been held in February and no papers had reached the District Attorney's office in September. In one case reported to a Coroner on the 28th of March no inquest was held until the 25th of September, after the Grand Jury's investigation was begun. There have been hundreds of instances of similar or worse neglect, and it is alleged that Coroners have often failed to make any inquiry into cases of sudden death under suspicious circumstances. It was further disclosed that their manner of performing their duties was so careless and perfunctory as to be of little value. Pretty much everything has been left to irresponsible subordinates in the office, and the method of obtaining jurors and witnesses made the holding of inquests little better than a farce. There is no doubt that the maladministration of the office has been not only the cause of "embarrassment to the interests of public justice," but the cause of a total failure of justice in many cases and an encouragement of secret crimes.

This condition of utter laxness and indifference in the performance of a function of great importance in discovering crimes of violence and bringing the perpetrators to justice has been mainly due to the anomalies of the system. Coroners are elected officers of the county and practically responsible to nobody. Their duties are an incongruous combination of medical and judicial functions, and the methods provided for their exercise are antiquated and without rational regulation. What is needed in most cases of sudden death is a simple medical examination and an official certificate of the cause filed with the proper authority. A jury picked up in the streets for ascertaining the cause of death is an absurdity. If the examination shows that violence has been committed, or that there is reason to suspect it, the case becomes one for the police authority to investigate. It should be turned over at once to a magistrate. This is substantially what the Grand Jury recommends.

The office of Coroner is established by the Constitution, though its duties are defined by the Legislature, and it can be got rid of only by an amendment of the Constitution. It might be possible for the Legislature to repeal all the laws defining the jurisdiction and prescribing the duties of Coroners, and to provide for the exercise of the functions that have heretofore belonged to them in some other way, but the office would remain and Coroners would continue to be elected. The best course, as a Constitutional Convention is to be held next year, would be to abolish the whole absurd system and require the Legislature to make provision for a proper method of ascertaining the cause of sudden death and setting the judicial machinery in motion when the cause points to a commission of crime.

TIME TO UNLOAD.

Since THE TIMES began casting its searchlight over the quagmire of Brooklyn official and political life a good many persons have acquired new and desirable information about the affairs of that city. Information is the proper basis of opinion, and opinion of action. Our neighbor the *Sun* has information and opinions about Brooklyn, and now advises action. It would break up at once the intimate connection of the magistrates and public officers of Kings County with pugilism by summarily retiring the patrons of the slugging business. But the *Sun* shall speak for itself. In an editorial article in which it declares the coming contest between CORBETT and MITCHELL at Coney Island to be in violation of law, our neighbor says:

"Under these circumstances it is a matter of serious reproach to Kings County that a number of Justices of the Peace and Police Justices are concerned in the affair as active promoters or defenders and apologists.

"No matter how entertaining or interesting prize fights may be to some portions of the community, the people of this State do not want any within their territorial boundaries; nor do they want their public officers to wink at violations of the law in this respect.

"The petty magistrates of Brooklyn and Gravesend who are more prominent in pugilistic circles than anywhere else are bringing their offices into public contempt, and are doing serious injury to the Democratic Party, to which they claim to belong, by identifying themselves with the projected prize fight in December.

"Their extraordinary conduct makes it important that the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Kings County shall be a man who has no affiliations with the pugilistic element, and who may be relied upon to enforce the law against prize fighting, not merely in a perfunctory and ineffectual manner, but with all the might of his powerful office."

The *Sun* is quick to see the harm these coarse and vulgar officials are doing to the Democratic Party in Brooklyn. There is going to be a political disturbance of some magnitude across the river this Fall, and a party that is carrying on its shoulders such friends of criminals as COURTNEY and NEWTON will have a hard struggle to keep its balance.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Mayor John A. Roche of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware is at the Brevoort.

—Congressman Charles Daniels of Buffalo is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Lieut. William Henn of the Royal Navy is at the Victoria.

—Prince Xavier Drucki Lubecki of Warsaw is at the Cambridge.

—Commander C. H. Davis, United States Navy, is at the Brunswick.

—Commander W. M. Folger, United States Navy, is at the Murray Hill.

Mr. Gilder Not in the "Syndicate."

From a Letter of Mr. Horace White to The World.

Mr. Whitney's letter on the Van Alen appointment seems to justify a few words from me. Shortly after President Cleveland's inauguration I happened to be at the City Club, where I heard from three different persons in one evening that somebody in Rhode Island had contributed $50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, with the understanding that he should be appointed Minister to Italy if Mr. Cleveland were elected, and that the matter was the talk of the diplomatic circles in Washington and of clubs and society in New-York and Newport, in which latter place he had built a large house. This was spoken of as a rumor only, nobody pretending to have personal knowledge of the facts, but, nevertheless, as a matter about which there could be little doubt. The person was said to be a connection of the Astor family.

The result of this conversation was that I made some efforts to return the money to the then unknown candidate for diplomatic honors, but Mr. Gilder did not take part in those efforts.

I never mentioned Mr. Whitney's name as a party to any bargain or even as an indorser of the application.

New-York, Sept. 28, 1893.

WAS IT CAPT. PAUL BOYTON

ATTEMPTED TO BLOW UP INSURGENT SHIPS.

The Secretary of the Navy Receives Word that He Has Been Arrested and Delivered Over to Capt. Picking of the Charleston—Merchant Vessels Flying Our Flag Said to Have Furnished Provisions to the Brazilian Rebels—The Government Forces at Desterro Forced to Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A spice of international interest has been injected into the situation of affairs in Brazil through two incidents that may lead to complications.

The first of these is based on the action of merchant vessels flying the Stars and Stripes in furnishing provisions to the rebel fleet which threatens Rio Janeiro.

The other is best explained by the following cable message received by the Secretary of the Navy from Capt. Picking of the Charleston, and the answer sent by Mr. Herbert:

"Boynton, a United States citizen, commanding a tug, illegally floating British flag, arrested b yBritish man-of-war and delivered to me. Had torpedo on board, presumably to attack insurgent ship. Shall I send him home?"

Secretary Herbert replied:

"Hold Boynton until further orders.

The suggestion is made that the "Boynton" mentioned in the dispatch is very probably Paul Boynton, the diving-suit man, who has been mixed up in similar affairs before.

It is learned that merchant vessels are furnishing the insurgent fleet with provisions, and the Minister has asked for instructions with reference to the American vessels engaged in this practice.

It is understood that, in reply, the State Department has directed the Minister to caution Captains of the American merchantmen from giving stores to the belligerants, the United States not having recognized the rebellious faction.

On the face of it the Boynton incident would appear to be important, but opinion in official circles differs as to its gravity. A majority of those questioned on the subject are inclined to think that it will not amount to anything.

The construction placed on Capt. Picking's telegram at the Navy Department is this: A tug of the Brazilian Government, flying the British flag, attempted to blow up an insurgent ship. The commander of the tug, a United States citizen, was arrested by British officers on the charge of piracy in showing colors under which he had no right to sail, and was turned over to the United States naval authorities for conveyance to the United States for trial.

VICTORY FOR THE REBEL FLEET.

City of Desterro Reported to Have Surrendered to Admiral Mello.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Exchange Telegraph Company to-day received a dispatch stating that the City of Desterro, the capital of the Island of Santa Catharina, surrendered to-day to the detachment of the rebel Brazil fleet sent to operate against the place.

The island lies a short distance off the coast of the State of Santa Catharina, and Desterro will serve as a valuable base for Admiral Mello's forces in the conduct of the inland operations. The port is an excellent one. The city contains an arsenal which will now furnish arms and ammunition for the rebels.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 29.—It is stated here that President Peixoto of Brazil has under his command in Rio de Janeiro 5,000 well-armed troops, all of whom are loyal to him. It is thought that this force is sufficient to prevent landing parties from the rebel war ships effecting a lodgment in the city should an attempt of that nature be made.

UNEARTHED A BOMB FACTORY.

Efforts of the Barcelona Police Rewarded —Assassin Pallas Defiant.

BARCELONA, Sept. 29.—The efforts of the police to unearth the hiding places of Anarchists resulted to-day in the discovery of material for the manufacture of bombs. In one lodging papers were found showing where a regularly-established bomb manufactory was situated. It was a full-fledged chemical laboratory, filled with crucibles, retorts, and all the paraphernalia for the manufacture of high explosives. Quantities of dangerous material were found in various parts of the house. Molds for the casting of bombs and a lathe were discovered in an upper room.

The Anarchist Pallas, who threw two bombs at Captain General Martinez de Campos last Saturday, was court-martialed to-day. He was brought into court with his hands tied behind his back, but the President of the court ordered that the ropes be cut and gave him a seat near the President's table.

After the reading of the charge Pallas declared loudly that he would commit the same crime a hundred times over if he had the opportunity. He had had no accomplice and was alone in his responsibility for the deed.

He was sorry that he had not killed Campos, whom he had hated ever since the Captain General defeated the Republicans in 1874.

When the Prosecutor demanded "in the name of outraged society, and for the sake of civilization," that the prisoner be sentenced to be shot, Pallas shouted: "Agreed! There are thousands to continue the work!"

The decision probably will be announced to-morrow.

LOOKS LIKE A TARIFF TRUCE.

Russia Is Willing that a Better Understanding Should Prevail.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Dr. Raffalovitch, one of the Russian Commissioners sent to confer with representatives of the German Government as to the arrangement of a Russo-German commercial treaty, said this evening that, although bound not to reveal even the spirit of his instructions, he could not deny Russia's willingness to have closer trade relations with the German Empire. This willingness on Russia's part, he thought, corresponded with a similar sentiment in Germany.

If the Russians should wish to place a loan in Germany, Dr. Raffalovitch added, the market probably would be found open to it. The French market, in his opinion, was not able to cover Russia's needs.

As to the suggestion concerning the loan, James Galoschin, banker, said:

"Germany is able to take up a million of Russian 4 per cents., although, of course, she would not take them at par. The German Bourses would welcome the renewal of the political intimacy between Germany and Russia, and this would assure to Europe a long term of peace, much to the benefit of trade and commerce."

INSURGENTS SURRENDER.

The Argentine National Guard Having Restored Order Has Disbanded.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Rosario says that the insurgents have surrendered to the Government forces.

The National Guards, having restored order, have disbanded.

Col. Espina, an insurgent leader who incited the revolt of two torpedo boats against the Government and was sentenced by court-martial to be shot, will be executed on next Saturday.

WIFE BEFORE EMPEROR.

New Incident of the Final Interview Between Bismarck and William II.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The Zukunft, a periodical of Bismarckian tendencies, edited by Maximilian Harden, published to-day an article concerning Bismarck and the Emperor. The writer speaks of the "collapse of the hopes of a reconciliation," and closes his comment thus:

"The words exchanged by the Emperor and Prince Bismarck in their last official interview continue to indicate the relations between them. In that interview the Emperor said: 'You refuse, then, even if your master commands?' Prince Bismarck replied: 'My master's power ends at the threshold of my wife's drawing-room.'"

Harden has had several interviews with Prince Bismarck in the last two years, and is supposed to receive "inspiration" occasionally. It is not believed, however, that in this case he speaks with authority.

According to a Rhenish daily, Dr. Ernesti, who, in the absence of Dr. Leuthold, accompanied Emperor William to Guens, telegraphed to Dr. Schweninger at the Emperor's command a severe reproof for neglecting to keep the Emperor informed as to the seriousness of the Prince's illness.

GOTHENBURG, Sept. 29.—Emperor William arrived in this place to-day on the yacht Hohenzollern. He was welcomed aboard her by the Swedish Crown Prince, who proceeded with him directly to Hunneberg. There they passed the day in elk hunting. The Emperor was in fine spirits, and received the Crown Prince with great cordiality.

Battle Ship Nelson Damaged.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—While the battle ship Nelson was leaving Portsmouth to-day she met with an accident. The war ship overhauled a dredger that was steaming ahead of her, and the latter, in attempting to get out of the way to allow the Nelson to pass, collided with two cargo boats.

After striking the cargo boats the dredger backed and then collided with the battle ship, slightly damaging her. The Nelson had been undergoing repairs and was just leaving port on a trial trip.

ERIE SOCIETY IN GRIEF.

Will Feel Sadly the Loss of the Gallant Officers of the Perry.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The news that the revenue cutter Perry, now stationed at Erie, had been ordered to the Pacific was not received with any visible signs of grief by the men who are engaged in shipping on the lakes. Lake men here say that she has never proved herself of any great value to them, except when she has helped to get a boat off a reef or has done other work of a similar nature. But in justice to her officers and men it should be said that they have not had many opportunities in which to distinguish themselves.

But, even though the Perry will not be particularly missed in Buffalo, in Erie things are different. That little town is wild with excitement. Protesting telegrams, signed by members of the Board of Trade and other prominent citizens, have been sent to Senators Cameron and Quay and to Representative Sibley. The local editors have written double-leaded editorial articles on the subject, and the general feeling is one of consternation, especially as it is rumored that the antiquated gunboat Michigan will also be removed from that harbor.

The Perry and the Michigan have been appreciated in Erie if not in Buffalo. The town has doted on them. Two years ago, when the Michigan was ordered to Buffalo for the Winter, there was a vigorous protest. The town languished all Winter, and when the Michigan returned there was general and widespread rejoicing. The reason for this state of affairs is this: The officers of the two ships are very prominent in Erie's society. They are lionized. No reception, fete, or ball is what it should be unless they are present in their dress uniforms.

Erie young women love to dance with the gallant tars, and Erie servant girls have no higher ambition than to have as "steady company" a bluejacket or marine from one of the two boats. Then again, the sailors and marines are valued highly by the men who have concert halls and saloons. They spend their money freely, and Erie looks forward to pay day with deep interest. Take away the Perry and an incalculable injury will be done to the aristocracy and the common people. Erie's harbor will be a howling waste without the Perry, and, therefore, Erie is kicking, and kicking lustily.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Secretary Lamont has informed Col. John P. Nicholson that a light battery of the Third Artillery will be ordered from Washington to Gettysburg to participate in raising the flag over Gen. Meade's headquarters on the Taneytown Road on Oct. 5. The funds for the handsome staff and the flag which for the first time will be flung to the breeze on the date mentioned has been entirely contributed by former officers of the United States armies and navies who now compose the military Order of the Loyal Legion.

—Judge Barker of the Supreme Judicial Court of Masssachusetts has surprised the lawyers not less than the newspaper men by issuing an order forbidding the newspapers to publish reports of a breach of promise of marriage suit on trial before him or to make comments thereon. The order is said to be without precedent in Massachusetts, and the Judge's authority to issue it is questioned by many lawyers and conceded by others.

—It is now confidently believed by the Episcopalians of Vermont that the Rev. A. C. A. Hall of England will accept their Bishopric, to which they recently elected him. The Cowley Brotherhood must absolve him from his connection with its order, and he must be confirmed by the House of Bishops.

—The Rev. B. D. Zwetzig of Reading, Penn., married his twenty-three hundredth couple on Thursday and gave them a handsome present in token of the event. It is to be hoped he got the customary fee, however.

—United States Senator Quay of Pennsylvania to-day celebrates his sixtieth birthday.

SMALL TALK.

—The old-time jealousy between Bridgeport and New-Haven is maintained, for, according to The Bridgeport News, a New-Haven man was badly injured while walking in his sleep. All New-Haveners look more or less to be walking in much the same way. It is a wonder there are not more accidents of this kind over there.

—Americans are said to have the poorest teeth of any people in the world. It is said the more brain work a person has the worse his teeth become. The same result is attained by lack of proper nourishment, and it is said by a well-known dentist that fifty years hence, among the very poor classes, everybody will be toothless at the age of twenty.

—Yeast for bread making was first manufactured in 1634. It is computed that over 2,000,000 pounds enter into the daily bread of the people of this country, while treble this amount is used in Europe.

—The Arkansaw Traveller demands that the thirteen and a half sections, or 8,650 acres of land in the Chilocco Indian Reservation should be vacated and opened to settlement.

—The oldest dress in the world belonged to an Empress of Japan who lived in the thirteenth century, and it has been kept all these centuries in a temple near Yokohama.

NUGGETS.

—"I don't believe the world goes round so fast all the time," said Jack to his teacher. "And I'll tell you why. I jumped up in the air yesterday and it didn't slide from under me a bit."—Harper's Bazar.

—Hardalee—We had a fine sunrise this morning, Van. Did you see it?

Van Tank—Sunrise? Why, old man, I am always in bed before sunrise.—New-York Ledger.

—Mrs. Smythe—I believe in making a servant keep her place. Mrs. Hiram Daly—So do I; but, dear me, I can't make one stay over a week.—Puck.

—You can count the times on your fingers when you have heard another talk to your satisfaction about himself.—Ram's Horn.

—Gunson—Another increase in your family, eh? Son or a daughter? Bilbee (gloomily)—Son-in-law.—Kate Field's Washington.

—Is there one of our Elizabeth girls in whose eyes the millionaire is not the most popular air?—Elizabeth Herald.

SNEERED AT THE PRESIDENT

SENATOR MORGAN SHOWED HIS HAND YESTERDAY.

A Few Days Ago He Denied that He Was on Bad Terms with the Chief Executive—The Vote on Repeal May Be Taken Between Oct. 9 and 13—Mr. Wharton Barker of Philadelphia Meets with a Very Chilly Reception in the Senate on Presenting His Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—It is asserted by the repeal leaders that the fate of the repeal bill will be decided some time between Oct. 9 and 13. It would be decided sooner but for circumstances over which the leaders have no control. Next week a number of Senators who favor repeal will be obliged to absent themselves from the Senate for a number of days.

The two New-York Senators, for instance, will have pressing business at Saratoga, where the Democratic State Convention is to meet on Thursday. Other Senators have political engagements which will necessarily take them from the city.

Next Thursday executive business is expected to consume the entire day. Neither Mr. Voorhees nor Mr. Gorman is willing that the final test should be made unless every Senator who favors repeal is in his seat.

It is estimated that all the speeches against repeal which can fairly be classed as legitimate will have been delivered by Oct. 10 at the latest. Mr. Teller, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Peffer, who are regarded as the longest-winded of the silver men, have already made three or four speeches, and it is impossible for them to bring out any new points from this time forward.

Mr. Peffer has not yet finished his latest effort. When he starts in again it is believed that he will not consume many hours. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) is fairly launched upon his long-heralded speech in opposition to repeal. Mr. Jones (Rep., Nev.,) is yet to be heard, and a half dozen other Senators are slated for speeches.

It is perfectly plain that with sessions beginning at 11 o'clock each day and ending at 6 all these Senators could be heard inside of a week, if their arguments were of ordinary length. The silver men naturally desire to consume time, and, in consequence, their addresses have all been extraordinarily long. Newspaper clippings and extracts from other speeches have been called into requisition for "padding."

There now seems a probability that the proposed plan of lengthening the sessions may not be carried into effect next week. It was the original idea to add an hour to each day's session, beginning with next Monday, which would extend the time of the daily sittings to about midnight by Saturday. From remarks let fall by the silver men in the last few days it has become apparent that should this plan be adopted there would be opposition which might consume all the extra time it was hoped to gain.

The present agreement has worked quite satisfactorily, and in order to withhold from the silver men any reasonable basis for dilatory tactics, it seems likely that no change will be made for the present. When the repeal leaders become convinced that the debate has reached its legitimate limit, the final effort will be made to pass the bill.

Just now it cannot be said what form this effort will assume. So delicate is the situation that a programme agreed upon to-day might not be found expedient to-morrow. One thing may be relied upon, that, when the repeal men have their forces in line, they will do their best to carry out the popular will. Thus far they show no signs of fear of the outcome of the struggle.

It is as near settled as anything can be settled that none of the Democratic Senators will resort to filibustering. As already stated in these dispatches, the out-and-out obstructionists will not number more than eleven at the outside. Some of the repeal men profess to believe that even this number is too large, and that the Senators who will not consent to a final vote can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The silver men have indulged in more talk of a compromise to-day.

Indeed, it may be said that on no previous day since the contest began has there been heard so much talk about compromise. At one time it was asserted that Senators Gorman, Cockrell, and Teller had been appointed a committee to devise a scheme on which both sides might unite. The members of this alleged committee took the edge off this rumor by declaring that it had no basis of truth.

Late in the day the preposterous statement was heard that Secretary Carlisle had been negotiating with a number of Senators in behalf of the President, and that a compromise, on the general lines of the Faulkner amendment, recently introduced, was likely to be the result.

The manner in which Mr. Carlisle was connected with this story was sufficient indication to those who heard it that it was untrue. It was significant that the men engaged in spreading these stories were all opposed to repeal.

The repeal men themselves had nothing to say, except that they knew of no proposed compromise, and that they were certain that no propositions looking to a retreat from their position would proceed from them.

Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) who spoke for two hours this morning against unconditional repeal, announced that he was willing to vote for any "fair" compromise. He might have added with truth that every man now ranged against repeal, except Stewart and Teller, would vote in the same way. Nothing would please the silver men better than to be released from their present unpleasant predicament by an opportunity of this kind.

Mr. Harris, in the course of his speech, showed unmistakably his belief that the repeal bill will pass in its present form. In referring to Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Harris used this expression: "When he passes this bill he does, in effect, demonetize silver." In another place he said: "When the Senator from Indiana shall have passed this bill, with the aid of Republican votes and of a Democratic contingent, he will find himself utterly powerless to enact any other law for the use of silver."

Although Mr. Harris said, in concluding his speech, that he would vote against unconditional repeal, he made it quite plain to his associates that he would not filibuster.

Two or three days ago Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) took The New-York Times to task for classing him among the enemies of Mr. Cleveland, and asserted that he was on the best possible terms with the President, and regarded him very highly. There were not a few among his hearers who questioned his sincerity.

To-day the Alabama Senator came out in his true colors and indulged in some very severe criticisms of the President. This was in the course of a speech, which may be termed the opening chapter of what will probably prove to be the longest address Mr. Morgan has yet made in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Morgan suddenly broke the thread of his argument with this statement: "No man in office, however high; no monopolist invested with powers, however supreme and extensive; no man, whatever his power may be, can either exonerate me from the discharge of my duty to grant to the people all the constitutional rights, nor can any man crowd me into silence when I choose to speak.

"This is an arena in which I have the honor to be one of the ambassadors of a sovereign State, whose suffrages shall not be taken from her without her consent.

Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) who had listened to Mr. Morgan's criticisms of the President, said it seemed to him that a man who had received the nomination for President three times at the hands of the Democratic Party ought to be a pretty good Democrat.

"Well," replied Mr. Morgan, "Gen. Bragg stated at the St. Louis Convention that he loved Grover Cleveland for the enemies he had made, including, of course, the Senator from Connecticut and all that class of eminent statesmen and politicians. Now, if the Democracy of the United States should conclude that it did not love him for the friends he had made, Mr. Cleveland would be in a bad way, and I should be very sorry."

The sneer contained in the last remark was only too apparent. Mr. Morgan did not neglect to pay his respects to the newspapers which have been criticising his course. He complained of the pressure sought to be exerted by the metropolitan press, which he stigmatized as a "licentious and hireling press, scarcely able to string together enough viperous epithets to signify their contempt of Senators. Its penny-a-liners, who would be glad to get a crust and dried herring, spew out of their mouths slanders and defamations paid for by the line."

Mr. Morgan talked several hours, and, finally, when Mr. Voorhees sought to ascertain when his speech was likely to be finished, he jauntily informed the Senator from Indiana that he had not fairly begun yet.

Mr. Morgan will continue to-morrow, unless some other opponent of repeal desires to be heard in his place.

Mr. Wharton Barker, who came to Washington in the interests of Philadelphia protectionists who desire to make a deal with the Senate to the end that both silver and the tariff shall not be interfered with, appeared in the Senate marble room at noon to-day and remained there some time.

In the meantime Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Mr. Barker's mouthpiece on the floor of the Senate, introduced the open letter to the Senate which Mr. Barker had concocted, and asked that it be read and printed in The Record.

There was an objection by Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) and the letter was ordered to be printed as a Senate document.

It was expected that Mr. Cameron would make some remarks upon this precious letter, but he had evidently changed his mind, for he said nothing more about it.

Mr. Barker sent his card to Senators on both sides of the chamber, and one after another they met him in the marble room.

Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island was one of the first who responded. Much to the surprise of Mr. Barker, Mr. Aldrich gave him to understand in unqualified terms that his proposition was an insult to the Senate and was calculated to do the cause of protection more harm than good. In the five minutes in which he conversed with Mr. Barker, Mr. Aldrich said some very plain things, which the Philadelphia man did not relish in the least.

Later Mr. Aldrich made the remark to a newspaper man that in all his Congressional experience he had never been presented with such a proposition as that which now came from Philadelphia. It was practically a bribe, he said. The silver men were told in effect that if they would support the scheme they would be given a percentage of the profits which would accrue.

Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) and Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) who met Mr. Barker, also impressed upon him their opinion that his proposition was thoroughly disreputable.

The Philadelphian finally went away, and there is reason to believe that his spirits were not at all buoyant. One Senator who was interrogated by Mr. Barker said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that this was the most scandalous attempt to defeat the will of the people that had ever come to his notice.

"Heretofore," said this gentleman, "people who have been interested in securing legislation have been more or less undemonstrative. They have not proclaimed their mission, and have sought to accomplish their ends by skillful manipulation. Here comes a man with a proposition which is disgraceful on its face and asks the Senate of the United States to indorse it. It seems to me that the least the Senate can do is to make an example of these creatures."

It seems probable that the protected manufacturers of Philadelphia who signed Mr. Barker's remarkable letter have reached the conclusion by this time that they have done infinite harm to the cause by lending their names to such a flagrant job.

DIVORCE CONSPIRACY FOILED.

Mrs. Jacob Baumann and Three Men Arrested for Perjury—The Men Confess.

What seems to have been a scheme of systematic and cold-blooded perjury was brought to light in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning when four prisoners were arraigned on a charge of conspiracy and perjury. The prisoners were Mrs. Annie Baumann of 14 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Max Kestenbaum of 63 Columbia Street, Ernest Wilhelm Sachs of Brownsville, L. I., and Samuel Diamond of 292 East Houston Street.

The prisoners, it is charged, had singled out Jacob Baumann, the husband of Mrs. Annie Baumann, as their victim. Baumann is connected with some of the wealthiest Hebrew families of the city, and is at present Superintendent in the wholesale liquor house of Engle, Heller & Co. of Second Street and First Avenue.

The object of the conspiracy, it is alleged, was the procuring of a divorce for Mrs. Baumann.

Mr. and Mrs. Baumann have been married sixteen years and have three children. According to the husband's story, Mrs. Baumann was a pretty servant girl when Baumann, then the proprietor of a prosperous butcher business, fell in love with her at first sight and married her. The marriage soon turned out to be an exemplification, so Mr. Baumann says, of the proverb about putting "a beggar on horseback." His wife's extravagance was such that he became involved in debt.

"Just before my father died," says Mr. Baumann, "my wife persuaded him to leave my share of his estate, valued at $10,000, in her name in order to throw off the creditors and avoid the debts incurred by the failure of my butcher business. I myself I am sorry to say, was fool enough to help her in the scheme. Accordingly, when my father died in September, 1892, the money came into her possession. Then she grew arrogant and insulting, and there was no living with her."

In February Mrs. Baumann refused to live with her husband. She followed up this declaration by serving papers on him for an absolute divorce on evidence based on the alleged observations of Kestenbaum, Sachs, and Diamond, whom she had hired as private detectives to watch her husband's movements and to manufacture evidence against him. These men submitted affidavits to the effect that Baumann had been unduly intimate with Annie Reilly, a young girl living at 11 Seventh Street.

The voluntary confession of Max Aufricht, who called on Lawyer Hoffman and confessed that Max Kestenbaum had persuaded him to bear false witness against Baumann, saying that it would be worth anywhere from $50 to $100 to do so, was really what led to the arrests. While the wife's application for alimony was being presented by her lawyer in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Glegerich, Inspector McLaughlin was working on the case. The result of the Inspector's efforts was that Kestenbaum and Sachs were arrested on Tuesday. They at once made a confession, owning that Mrs. Baumann had had told them what to do and had paid them well for doing it. They also testified to the absolute respectability of Miss Reilly, who, on their own confession, had never seen Mr. Baumann nor been seen by him.

Sachs and Kestenbaum were first arraigned in Jefferson Market on Thursday. Mrs. Baumann came into court to bail them out, and was herself arrested by Detective Jacobs as she stood offering herself as security for her allies. She was at once committed with the others, but was yesterday morning hailed out by a man said to be the brother of her physician. Sachs, Kestenbaum, and Diamond (who was not arrested till yesterday, when he, like the others, at once confessed) could not procure bail and were held in $2,000 for examination this morning.

Miss Reilly, who is engaged to be married, is about to bring suit for $10,000 damages against Mrs. Baumann.

Not Mr. Hermann Oelrichs.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Sir: In the report of the Ellison-Henriques trial, contained in your columns of this morning, a person named Oelrichs is mentioned as having been concerned and acting the part of a mutual friend.

I beg to say that I was not that person. I was not on terms with either of the parties at the time, and have never spoken with them in relation to this affair.

Requesting that you will favor me by publishing the above, I remain yours respectfully, HERMANN OELRICHS.

New-York, Sept. 28.

A Military Aide for Secretary Lamont.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Lamont is at last to have a military aide. To-day he selected Capt. G. W. Davis of the Fourteenth Infantry for this duty. Capt. Davis is well known in the army. He has had much duty of a special character, having been for a time the assistant of Gen. Casey during the construction of the Washington Monument. Since 1890 he has been in New-York, connected with the Nicaragua Company.

Three Generations of Suicides.

SMYRNA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Ernest Dye, seventeen years old, who hanged himself here yesterday afternoon, was the son of Marion Dye, who hanged himself last April, and the grandson of Jeremiah Dye, who ended his life in the same way four years before Ernest was born.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN THIS CITY.

2:40 A. M.—334 East Fifty-sixth Street; George Burties; damage, contents, $300; building, $800; cause unknown.
8:55 A. M.—285 East Fourth Street; Joseph Fischler; damage, $150; insured; cause unknown.
2:50 P. M.—87 Seventh Avenue; Judge Hogan; damage, $50; cause unknown.
5:30 P. M.—200 Church Street; William Betts, owner; damage trifling; cause unknown.
6:20 P. M.—370 Lexington Avenue; William Kirschner; damage trifling; cause unknown.
6:40 P. M.—13 Manhattan Street; James Evans; damage, $10; cause, gas jet igniting curtain.
7:20 P. M.—36 Church Street; William Hough; damage trifling; insured; cause, escaping gas.
7:30 P. M.—273 Delancey Street; Samuel Rieger; damage trifling; cause unknown.
8:15 P. M.—1,518 First Avenue; owner, M. Kraemer; damage, $30; cause unknown.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

ELLISON ADMITS PERJURY

TESTIFIED FALSELY, HE SAYS, TO SAVE MRS. NEAME.

A Day of Sensations in the Trial of Broker Henriques's Assailant—He Tells the Story of the Encounter—His Last Meeting with Mrs. Neame at Her Father's House—They Were to be Married, He Says, as Soon as She Was Divorced—Trial to be Continued Monday.

Under the yellow light of a score of blazing gaslights the fifth day of the Ellison trial came to an end last night with the defendant in the chair.

It was the longest and in many respects the most interesting in the trial. From 11 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night the session continued with only two interruptions for luncheon and dinner. For over six hours the defendant was on the stand, and after darkness fell and the gas was lit the big gloomy courtroom presented a most dramatic scene.

Up in front under the judicial canopy sat the grim old Recorder. In the witness chair beside him sat the defendant, his face flushed with the excitement of a long and at times most disagreeable examination. Faultlessly attired as usual, he looked most unlike the prisoners who usually occupy that dangerous seat on the Recorder's left.

Beyond, jury and counsel and spectators made a fit background for a picture that looked in its entirety like an intensely realistic stage setting.

All day there were life and action enough to keep the interest of the spectators unflagging, and near the end, when the hands of the clock began to crawl toward midnight, there were several climaxes that proved fit to wind up one of the most remarkable court days known even to the court over which Recorder Smyth presides.

These climaxes were developed near the end of Ellison's cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Wellman, when the defendant admitted that he had committed perjury, and added that he had done so to save Mrs. Neame's character.

Q.—You have said that you would not perjure yourself for anybody or under any circumstances? A.—I did.

Q.—You have told us here that you were engaged to marry Mrs. Neame. You said that was the distinct understanding. A.—Yes, that is absolutely true.

Q.—You remember your testimony in the divorce suit of Neame vs. Neame. At that trial you refused to answer the question as to whether you and Mrs. Neame were on friendly terms, did you not? A.—If that's the record you have it must be, I suppose.

Mr. Wellman read slowly and dramatically from the records of the Neame divorce trial and interjecting question after question, soon had the defendant on a rack on which he squirmed and turned, and finally blurted out the confession of perjury.

"Yes; I said what was not true," he exclaimed, and it seemed as if the situation had been worked up to the highest point, but it had not. The questions of the prosecutor came fast, and finally Ellison said quickly:

"I did it to save a woman."

Q.—You refused to answer when asked whether it was understood that a marriage between you and Mrs. Neame would follow her divorce? A.—I did. I suppose, if the record says so. I was told by counsel to say so.

Q.—You denied that there was any such understanding? A.—I was told to say so.

Q.—Your statements then were not true, were they? A.—No.

"Ah, but you have just told us that under no circumstances would you perjure yourself," said Mr. Wellman, and then he drove at the witness a series of cutting questions. Finally Ellison broke out:

"I didn't say I wouldn't perjure myself to save a woman."

Asked again by Recorder Smyth what he had to say about his testimony in the divorce proceedings, Ellison strengthened his previous statement by declaring boldly:

"My testimony then was false."

Again came a scene when Mr. Wellman produced part of a letter which Ellison identified as having been written by him to Mrs. Neame. The letter contained an abject declaration of sorrow and repentance for some act which Ellison had committed. Mr. Brooke objected to the admission of the letter on the ground that what was missing might put a different construction on the rest. The letter was dated Sunday, and Wellman tried to show that it was written on Feb. 26, the day after the one on which Mrs. Neame alleges Ellison treated her violently in her home. Mr. Brooke's objection was overruled and Mr. Wellman read the fragment of the letter.

"Why don't you produce the rest?" said Ellison excitedly.

"You can tell us what the rest of it was," replied Mr. Wellman.

"I know what it was about. But I don't want to degrade this woman any more than I can help. I don't want to incriminate her more than is necessary for my own protection. But I think you ought to give the rest of the letter. I think you have it."

"Then why should I withhold it?" asked the Assistant District Attorney hotly.

Just as hotly and excitedly Ellison answered:

"I think you know it would be more advantageous to me than what you have read."

Mr. Wellman at this point began sarcastically to berate Ellison for insinuating that he might tell things which would degrade and incriminate Mrs. Neame. Ellison squirmed in his chair, and several times appeared on the point of bursting out with the whole story. At last he cried:

"I will tell you about it, then, since you will have it."

"And I won't let him!" shouted Mr. Brooke, jumping to his feet excitedly. "This is infamous! Infamous! It's a shame for the Assistant District Attorney to indulge in his insinuations and charges in dragging down by inference the woman the witness is honorable enough to protect by silence."

And the threatened disclosures ended then and there, Mr. Wellman starting out on a new line of questioning. In his direct examination Ellison had carried out this general policy of revealing as little as possible that might be construed against Mrs. Neame's character. He broke out a number of times in denunciation of her truthfulness, and once or twice came dangerously close to the line of scandal, but he never quite overstepped the line, and the threatened washing of dirty linen, which had for days filled the courtroom with a crowd of curiosity-seeking men and women, was avoided.

Ellison when called to the witness chair by Mr. Brooke in the afternoon was very nervous, though he tried to conceal it. He said he had known Henriques for twelve or fifteen years. In February, 1890, he and Frederick Gebhard went to Europe together. Henriques asked them to call on Mrs. Neame, who was then living with her husband at Long's Hotel in London. In November, 1890, after his and their return from Europe, he called on Mr. and Mrs. Neame at the Victoria Hotel in this city. Neame remained about one week and then went back to the other side, leaving his wife behind. She sailed a week later.

In July, 1891, they returned again to America, and in August Mr. and Mrs. Neame were to go back. Neame came to him on the evening before their proposed sailing and asked him to call at the Victoria the next morning to make them a farewell call. He went to the hotel and he found everything ready for the voyage. Mrs. Neame had her traveling dress on, the trunks were packed, and the parcels they were going to carry were scattered about the room. Mr. and Mrs. Neame retired for a few moments into another room. When they re-entered the apartment in which Ellison, Mrs. Henriques, and other persons were assembled, Mrs. Neame startled them with the abrupt announcement that she was not going to London.

"Mr. Neame sailed for Europe alone. Shortly after his departure Mrs. Neame and Mrs. Henriques went to Narragansett Pier. Mrs. Neame asked Ellison to go along with them. He was unable to do so at the time, but joined them later. They remained at Narragansett Pier at the Gladstone Hotel about a month. Mrs. Henriques and Mrs. Walker, her sister, who was also of the party, returned to New-York in response to a telegram from Mr. Henriques announcing he was ill. Mrs. Neame refused to go with them. As she put it, she thought her father was faking it. "I know he is not ill, and I am not going back," she announced.

They remained together at Narragansett Pier for a week longer, Ellison taking all his meals in the company of Mrs. Neame. He escorted her back to New-York and she took rooms at the Victoria Hotel. Afterward she removed to the Clarendon and then to the Park Avenue Hotel.

In October, 1891, she told him that Mr. Neame was on his way back from Europe. He knew that Mr. Neame had written to her constantly urging her to join him in London, but she had refused to do so. She showed him the letters which the husband wrote her. Mr. Neame, so Mrs. Neame told him, had started for this side without announcing the fact to her or her family. Mr. Henriques had learned of it quite by accident through James Whitely of Wall Street, with whom Mr. Neame had business relations.

Q.—At this time she contemplated not returning to live with Mr. Neame at all? A.—She had frequently announced her intention to this effect to me.

Q.—When did they remove to 11 West Forty-fifth Street? A.—In November, 1891.

Q.—Did you call there frequently? A.—Every day, and I generally dined there two or three times a week on invitation of Mrs. Neame and Mr. and Mrs. Henriques.

Q.—Did you always accept invitations to dine? A.—Not always. Frequently I had other engagements and could not accept them.

Mrs. Neame complained to him about this time, Ellison said, that her father treated her outrageously and made her life unhappy. He had forced her to marry against her wishes because he thought Neame had money. Neame, on the other hand, had married her under the impression that she had money.

Q.—You pleaded guilty to this assault before Recorder Smyth? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Why did you plead guilty? A.—To save Mrs. Neame the humiliation of going into court. She was my only witness, and she wanted to appear in court—in the police court—but I did not want to see her placed in this position. I therefore made the plea and was prepared to take my punishment. I supposed then that Mrs. Neame was a lady in every particular, and I would have sacrificed anything to save her feelings and name.

Ellison had worked himself up into a high state of excitement by this time. He struck the side of the witness chair emphatically, leaned forward toward Mr. Brooke, and then turned his eyes defiantly in the direction of Mr. Henriques where he sat just beneath him alongside Mr. Wellman.

Q.—You heard Mrs. Neame testify that you asked her to go into court and commit perjury for you in the Stevin case. Is that true? A.—No, Sir; never, Sir. I am not as bad as that, if I have been painted in black colors here. Mrs. Neame lied maliciously, most maliciously, when she said that she told a deliberate falsehood and this man knows it.

With a theatrical gesture Ellison pointed toward Mr. Henriques, who sat throughout the entire day behind Mr. Wellman. Now Mr. Henriques, who rarely looked at the witness, turned his face entirely away from him and looked at the jury with a far-away, vacant stare, and an expression as if he had absolutely no personal interest either in the recital or the proceedings in general.

It took several seconds for Ellison to quiet down again after his outburst of indignation, then Mr. Brooke resumed his questions, reverting to the preliminary arrangements for Mrs. Neame's divorce. The first suggestion, Ellison said, had been made to him by Mrs. Neame in the Spring of 1892.

Q.—Was anything said of your future and hers in case the divorce was granted? A.—Frequently. The first mention of it was in July, 1892, when she called on Delos McCurdy to see if he would interest himself in my behalf. She had told me that she was going to make this visit, and I had not approved of it. She went however, and in telling me of the visit she said that Mr. McCurdy asked her what our relations were and she had replied to him that we hoped to get married after she was released from her present husband. At that time I said to her: "Leila, I have not enough money to marry you. It is out of the question. I have no income at all except what I make now and then speculating in a small way in Wall Street. You have only a small income, and you know you are an extravagant woman." "I'd rather marry you," she answered "than any other man in the world, even if you haven't a cent. I'd rather marry you than a man with a million."

Not long after this Ellison said they made an engagement to get married as soon as the hoped-for divorce was obtained. There was no public announcement of this engagement, because, as the witness explained, "she was another man's wife," but he visited her constantly in the relationship of this engagement as understood between them. He did everything in his power to facilitate the divorce proceedings.

Then came the opportunity toward which Mr. Brooke had gradually been working. On Thursday, after Mrs. Neame had testified that certain letters shown her were not in her handwriting, and that they were practically a forgery committed by Ellison, the defendant and his counsel had announced that they would prove the genuineness of these letters and convict Mrs. Neame of perjury in open court.

The importance of the letters in the first place lay in the fact that they would, if admitted, disprove the assertion made by Mrs. Neame and her father under oath on the witness stand that the conditions had been such between Jan. 20 and Feb. 25, when the final meeting took place as to render police protection against Ellison absolutely necessary. These letters were all written during February and were couched in even more cordial language than the two which Mrs. Neame admitted having written on Feb. 16 and 17, and copies of which were printed in The New-York Times yesterday morning. Mr. Brooke handed the repudiated letters to Ellison one by one.

Q.—You heard Mrs. Neame swear on the stand that this letter (referring to the first of the four) was a forgery? A.—Yes. And for her sake I am sorry that I did.

Q.—You heard her say that this letter was also not in her handwriting, that it was a forgery? A.—It was a damnable, malicious lie in every way, and she knows it.

The same emphatic reply was elicited regarding the other two letters, Ellison being even more pronounced in proclaiming their genuineness and branding Mrs. Neame's testimony as a falsehood. Mr. Brooke then offered the letters in evidence. The Recorder rebuked them on the ground that they had been repudiated by Mrs. Neame on cross-examination and could not be accepted under the circumstances. Mr. Brooke made a long argument protesting against the ruling, but the Recorder remained firm.

When he saw he could not get the letters in Mr. Brooke got the witness to give his version of the last meeting between himself and Mrs. Neame, when it was alleged he had threatened to kill her father and violently ill treated herself.

He said he had gone to Mrs. Neame's house to tell her that Mr. McCurdy had promised to get him a consulship so that they could get married after the divorce and start to his post to live.

"She was delighted until I told her the promised post was at Quebec," he said. "Then she said she didn't want to go to Quebec. She wanted to go to Europe. I told her Mr. McCurdy and I couldn't manufacture consulships to her order."

Ellison said Mrs. Neame said again she would not go to Quebec, and he said they had better separate. She followed him to the door when he went away.

Ellison said he met Mr. Henriques by accident in Thirty-ninth Street on his way to his room. He continued:

"I said I wanted to speak with him. He said he had nothing to say to me. I demanded that he give me an explanation of the charges with which he had branded my character, and I put my hand on his shoulder in order to detain him. Then he pulled out a pistol and fired point blank at me. I had jumped back three or four feet when I saw his weapon. After he discharged it, I made a spring for him in order to get the pistol. He tried to put it in his pocket, and succeeded despite my efforts. Then we clinched and rolled over together into the gutter. In falling he had grabbed hold of a light bamboo cane I was carrying. I got on top of him, and, in trying to wrench the stick from his hold, I guess I jabbed him in the face."

Q.—Did you strike him with your fist? A.—I guess I did. I can't tell absolutely, because I was very much excited after he fired the pistol at me.

Q.—Did you kick him with your boot? A.—No, Sir; not once. I called him some pretty hard names, though. Some men came running up and took hold of me. I got up and saw Henriques arise also and walk off. I started toward Madison Avenue.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Wellman, Ellison admitted he had been expelled from the Union Club seventeen years ago for fighting with a Mr. Hart. He also confessed he had been suspended from the Manhattan Club for eighteen months for fighting with a Mr. Hennessey, and that he had had a fight with a man named Andrews in front of the Brunswick Hotel. He had also been convicted under the name "Frank Ellis" for using profane language at the hotel Martin and fined $1.

"Do you love Mrs. Neame now?" asked Mr. Wellman in cross-examination.

"No, I do not. I have not loved her since the terrible charges were made against me by Henriques to Superintendent Byrnes," came the answer.

Ellison denied emphatically that he walked by Henriques's house several nights and put himself in what he knew was the broker's way home, so that he might attack him. He denied that Henriques fired in the air at the time of the assault and also that the shot was fired after he had struck Henriques.

Just before adjournment Mr. Wellman produced a large bore derringer, one-chambered, and tried to get Ellison to identify it as having belonged to Henriques. Mr. Wellman wanted to show that Ellison knew Henriques carried a single-barreled revolver and that he committed the assault knowing Henriques had fired his only shot. Ellison examined the revolver and declared he was unable to identify it.

The trial will be continued Monday.

THE KING MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

Unveiled in Albany with Appropriate Ceremonies—Gen. Porter Speaks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—In Washington Park this afternoon the King memorial fountain was unveiled with literary and musical exercises. Gen. Horace Porter of New-York, delivered the oration and William D. Morange of Albany an original poem.

The ceremonies of unveiling occurred at 2 o'clock. The King family was escorted to the park by the Albany Zouave Cadets. The fountain was unveiled by the three daughters of J. Howard King—Miss King, Miss Winona I., and Miss Irene H. King—assisted by Miss Mary A. King and Thomas W. King, children of Rufus N. King. J. Howard King introduced the orator, Gen. Horace Porter, who presented the fountain to the City of Albany through the Park Commissioners.

Messrs. Sard, Buchanan, and Blackall, a committee of the Park Commissioners, received the gift. This evening Mr. J. Howard King gave a dinner to 100 guests at the Fort Orange Club to which State and city officials were invited.

The fountain was erected under the supervision of Mr. J. Howard King, to the memory of his father, Rufus H. King, from a legacy left for the purpose by Col. Henry L. King, another son, who died some fourteen years ago. The elder King was President of the New-York State National Bank, the Albany Savings Bank, and the Albany Insurance Company, the three oldest institutions of the kind in the city.

Anxious for Statehood.

PURCELL, Indian Territory, Sept. 29.—A convention of citizens of Oklahoma will be held here to-morrow in behalf of the movement for the admission of the Territory as a State. It is claimed by the Statehood Executive Committee that the settlement of the Cherokee Strip has brought the population up to 275,000 and the taxable wealth of the Territory to $50,000,000.

$18.00 Excursions to Columbian Exposition.
Pennsylvania Railroad. Monday, Oct. 2, and Friday, Oct. 6. Tourist agent on train. Special coaches for ladies and families. Allegheny Mountains by daylight. Only one night on train. Leave New-York 9:00 A. M. Arrive Chicago following noon.—*Adv.*

MINERS PENT AND DROWNED

A RIVER BURST THROUGH THE ROOF OF THEIR TUNNEL.

Of Forty-Six Men Only Eighteen Escaped the Wild Rush of Water from the Michigamme River—A Calamity that Had Been Feared for Years—None of the Bodies of the Dead Recovered Nor Likely to Be Unless the Present Channel of the Stream Is Changed.

CRYSTAL FALLS, Mich., Sept. 29.—With a terrific rush the water of the Michigamme River broke through a bed weakened by mining into the Mansfield Mine, six miles from here, between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, drowning twenty-eight men who were at work directly under the cave-in.

There were forty-six men in the mine when the accident occurred, but eighteen of them, who were working in the lower levels, managed to escape. The names of the drowned are:

ARCANGELO, JOHN,	PETERS, SAMUEL,
CARSON, OLE,	PIERCE, W. H.
COLOGNA, AUGUST,	POHL, CHARLES,
CONSTANTI, O.,	NEGRI, CELESTI,
FONTANI, NICOLO,	RANDALA, JOHN,
FORTIMATO, ROSS,	REGULA, JOHN,
HARRINGTON, MIKE,	ROCKO, FRANK,
HOLMSTRUM, JOHN,	STEFFANO, ANTO.
JOHNSON, FRANK,	STRONGMAN, JAMES,
JOHNSON, SAMUEL,	TORRESANI, AL,
JOHNSON, SWAN,	TURRY, PETER,
KIRSCHE, JOHN,	WARNER, JOHN,
KOHLA, JOSEPH,	ZADRA, SHELLIMO,
LUNDQUIST, OSCAR,	ZEADRA, WIGILIS.

None of the bodies has been recovered, and it is believed it will be necessary to divert the channel of the river before they can be secured. The news was slow in reaching the outside world. A courier carried the news to Crystal Falls late last night, but not until this morning was it sent abroad.

When the night shift went on duty it was noticed that more water was coming into the mine than usual, but no alarm was felt by the men at the pumps, as they managed to keep the "drifts" free, and the miners pursued their work as usual.

Suddenly, a few minutes after 9 o'clock, there was a loud report and an overpowering rush of water. The men felt themselves being overwhelmed by an avalanche of mud, ore, and water. So fast came the flood that it is doubtful whether the miners on the upper levels had time to drop their tools and run for their lives to the old shaft.

Had any of them reached the perpendicular opening, however, it would have availed them nothing, for the shaft known as "Old Number One" collapsed as soon as the water reached and undermined its base. This occurred at precisely 9:30, and it was then known to those in charge of the mine that the men in the upper level had been trapped and drowned like rats by a mishap which had long been expected.

If there had been time the men might have descended by some means to the lower levels and crossed over to No. 2 shaft, but the in-rushing flood came too fast, and it is thought that most of them met death within five minutes after the break occurred.

Operatives in the lower levels were warned in time to escape. A few minutes after 9 o'clock they heard an ominous roar, and, at once suspecting the cause, dropped their picks and fled for their lives. The water, running from one level to another, was already ankle deep in the lower levels when the men reached the shaft and were drawn up from what seemed certain death.

When the cause of the calamity was explained to the anxious inquirers, a cry of horror went up as they realized that the long-dreaded collapse had taken place, and brought with it the results so feared by the wives and mothers.

A call for volunteers was at once answered to descend the only available shaft and succor any miners who might possibly be found alive. But the courage of the hardy miners was of no avail, for the waters had already reached the lower level shaft, precluding all hope of rescuing the twenty-eight imprisoned men.

Not until 9 o'clock this morning did the water resume its natural course, after having filled every cavity and crevice of the great mine. The Mansfield Mine has been worked between three and four years and has shipped about 660,000 tons of Bessemer ore. The ore lenses dipped rapidly beneath the stream, and for more than two years the chief workings have been directly under the bed of the river. There has been much trouble with water, and predictions have not been wanting that the river would some day break through the roof of the mine.

NOURMAHAL AFLOAT AGAIN.

John Jacob Astor's Yacht Arrives and Anchors off West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor's yacht, arrived safely off the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, where she dropped her anchor, about 7 o'clock last evening.

The wrecking tug J. J. Merritt, which had gone to Poughkeepsie in response to a telegram from Mr. Astor, put a large wrecking pump on the deck of the Nourmahal, and, with the yacht's pumps, easily pumped out all the water.

When the yacht came down the Hudson River the wrecking tug followed so as to render any further assistance that might be needed.

When the yacht dropped anchor Mr. Astor's valet was sent ashore, but Mr. Astor himself remained on board and slept there, as he was assured there was no danger.

He soon retired, and late in the evening, when a reporter for The New-York Times rowed out to the Nourmahal, he was told Mr. Astor could not see any one.

Quartermaster Robertson said the seame got somewhat rent by the rocks amidships, as was reported by the diver who was sent down to make an examination. The rent was stuffed as well as could be done with oakum and wooden wedges, and then the pumps prevented the water from gaining headway. In fact, the quantity of water thrown out of the vessel by the pumps was small, and, in the language of Boatman May, "could easily have been pumped out with an ordinary tin pan."

The tug lay alongside all night. The yacht will this morning be taken to the dry dock in the Erie Basin for repairs, which, it is believed, will soon be completed.

It was said Capt. Daley of the Nourmahal had gone below just before the accident and had left Second Mate Johnson in charge.

Mate Johnson told Mr. Astor he himself was to blame for the accident, and was forthwith dismissed. Thereupon Capt. Daley resigned, and both left the yacht.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

For *New-England* and *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, fair, preceded by showers to-night and in early morning on the Maine and Massachusetts coasts, slightly warmer except stationary temperature on south New-England coast, northwesterly winds, diminishing.

For *Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland*, and the *District of Columbia*, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. For *Virginia, North Carolina*, and *South Carolina* and *Georgia*, fair, north or northeast winds. For *Eastern Florida*, fair, except light showers in south portion, northeasterly winds. For *Western Florida* and *Alabama*, generally fair, southeasterly winds.

For *Mississippi, Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, generally fair, preceded to-night and in early morning by light showers on Texas and Louisiana coasts, south winds. For *Arkansas*, light showers, clearing Saturday afternoon in western portion, south winds, slightly warmer in northwestern portion. For *Indian Territory* and *Oklahoma*, generally fair, slightly warmer, south winds. For *Tennessee*, generally fair, southeasterly winds.

For *Kentucky*, generally fair, except light showers in western portion, southeasterly winds, slightly warmer in north portion. For *West Virginia

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN PRICES IN THE STOCK MARKET.

Strength Largely Derived from Favorable Reports from Washington—Foreign Exchange Rates Easier — Louisville and Nashville a Weak Spot—Clearing House Certificates Canceled Both in This City and Boston — Wheat Firmer but Dull, Cotton Active and Lower, Corn Irregular.

NEW-YORK, }
FRIDAY, Sept. 29—P. M. }

The stock market scored another advance to-day, the list developing much strength in the afternoon, chiefly on reports from Washington that the Senate would reach a vote on the repeal of the silver-purchase law in a few days. There was good buying, and the gains were generally maintained, the close being at or near the best prices of the day. The shorts did a great deal of covering.

At the opening there were some signs of weakness, but activity soon developed in Whisky, which was marked up sharply and helped the rest of the market. From noon to 2 o'clock the list was fairly strong, with Reading, Whisky, and New-England the features of the trading. In the last hour there came a sharp movement in Sugar, which served to keep up the liveliness to the last. Louisville and Nashville was the weak spot, and in the morning it sold down to 49 on the announcement that the Directors of the company had decided to issue $5,000,000 new stock. The stock opened 1¾ down, but at the close it was at its highest point for the day and an even point below its last price on Thursday. London sold a good deal of Louisville.

New-England gained 2 points on the prospects for the New-York extension. Reading sales ran up to nearly 30,000 shares, the stock gaining 1⅞. Whisky transactions exceeded 40,000 shares, the range of quotations being between 23¼ and 26¼, and the close being at 25⅜, 2 points above Thursday's last price. A report was industriously circulated that the Ways and Means Committee had agreed to double the tax on spirits. Sugar almost equaled Whisky in activity and made an equal advance. Among other shares which showed gains were Big Four 2⅞, Rock Island 1½, American Tobacco 4, Northwest 1⅛, Burlington 1, Consolidated Gas 4, General Electric 1⅝, Lackawanna 1½, Lake Shore 3¾, National Lead 1⅜, Northern Pacific preferred 1⅛, and Western Union 1. Total transactions on the Exchange were 286,454 shares, of which nearly 40 per cent. was in three securities—Whisky, Sugar, and Reading.

The Clearing House Loan Committee retired certificates for $860,000, reducing the amount outstanding to $25,395,000. In Boston, certificates for $150,000 were canceled. The total outstanding in that city is now $4,875,000.

New-York banks reported a continuance of the heavy shipments of currency from the country. An excellent bank statement is looked for to-morrow. In the money market there was very little change. The rate for call loans was 2 to 2½ per cent. Not much was doing either in time money or mercantile paper, rates remaining very much as they were on Thursday.

Foreign exchange was weaker. The supply of cotton bills was greater. In the bond market there was fair activity, with a general tendency toward higher prices.

It was stated to-day that the Northern Pacific receivers had decided to postpone payment of the coupons of the second mortgage bonds falling due Oct. 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	34¼	35⅜	34⅛	35	34	35	1,110
American Cotton Oil pf	68½	69¼	68½	69¼	69	69½	260
American Express	108	108	108	108	107	112	50
*American Sugar Refining	87⅜	89⅞	86⅞	89¾	89¾	89⅞	39,703
*American Sugar Refining pf	86⅞	87¾	86	87	87	87½	838
American Telegraph & Cable	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	84	320
*American Tobacco	79	79	79	79	78½	79½	700
American Tobacco pf	92	92	92	92	90	95	30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	19¾	20⅝	19¾	20¾	20⅝	20¾	6,975
Baltimore & Ohio	68	68	68	68	67	68	100
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	70	70	70	70	59	76	100
Canada Southern	46½	47¼	46½	47	46½	47½	165
Central Pacific	20	20	20	20	21	22	20
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16¼	16	16¼	16¼	16¾	1,800
Chicago Gas	57	58	56	57½	57⅜	57½	18,170
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.20	....	....	7,200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55	55	55	55	55	56	100
Chicago & Northwestern	98¾	99⅞	98¼	99⅞	99¼	99¾	2,295
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	81¼	83	80¾	82½	82⅛	82⅝	15,900
C., C., C. & St. Louis	33	35	33	35	34½	35	1,330
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	59¼	60⅝	58¼	59⅞	59⅜	59⅞	24,255
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	113½	....	270
†Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	63½	65	63	64⅜	64¾	65	5,330
Columbus & Hocking Coal	8½	9⅛	8½	9⅛	9	9¼	525
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	19⅝	20⅜	19⅜	20⅜	20	20¼	900
Consolidated Gas	128	129	128	129	128½	131	340
Delaware & Hudson	119	120	118⅞	120	119	120	545
Delaware, Lackawana & Western	147	150	147	149½	149½	150	3,554
Denver & Rio Grande pf	29	29	28¾	28¾	28¾	29½	500
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	23½	26¼	23¼	25⅜	25¼	25½	40,905
Edison Electric Illuminating	91	94	91	94	94½	....	225
General Electric	40¾	43	40⅝	42¾	42	42⅝	11,425
Iowa Central	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	7½	8	200
Iowa Central pf	20½	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅜	22	100
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	15½	17	120
Lake Shore	120	122¼	120	122¼	122	122½	795
Louisville & Nashville	50¾	51½	49	51½	51	51⅜	7,900
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	16	16	16	16	14⅜	15	100
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi., t. r.	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	14⅜	15⅜	410
Manhattan Consolidated	125⅜	126¼	125½	126¼	125⅜	126⅜	680
Michigan Central	91	91	91	91	91½	92	120
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	10	10	10	10	11	11	125
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r.	29	29	29	29	28	31	200
Missouri Pacific	23	23½	22¼	23¼	23⅛	23¼	7,130
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	19¼	21	19¼	20⅜	20½	21	1,820
Morris & Essex	144	144½	144	144½	....	....	36
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	24⅜	25¾	24½	25¾	25	25½	2,130
National Cordage pf., as. paid	59	59	59	59	59	60	17
National Lead	26½	28½	26⅜	27⅜	27⅝	28	3,697
National Lead pf	68½	71¼	69⅜	71¼	71	72	727
New-Jersey Central	106½	108	106½	108	107½	109	410
†New-York Central	101	101	101	101	101	101½	100
New-York & New-England	28	30	27⅝	29¼	29⅛	29¼	10,719
New-York & Northern pf	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	10½	100
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	14¼	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	4,010
New-York, Susq. & Western, new	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14	20
New-York, Susq. & Western pf., new	43	43¼	43	43¼	43⅜	45	350
Northern Pacific	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	7⅜	7½	1,070
Northern Pacific pf	21¼	22⅜	20⅞	22⅛	21⅜	22¼	703
Ontario Mining	7½	7½	7	7	7	9	57
Ontario & Western	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	14⅞	15	520
Pacific Mail	13⅜	15	13¾	15	14⅜	15	415
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8	8	8	8	7¾	8¼	315
Philadelphia & Reading	16⅛	18⅜	16⅛	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	29,957
Pitts., C. & St. L. pf	51	52	51	52	51	51½	74
Pullman Palace Car	167½	169	167½	168	167	170	300
Rich. & West Point, 1st in. paid	1¾	2	1¾	2	1¾	2	1,720
Rich. & West Point, 2d in. paid	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3¾	3,300
Rich. & West Point pf., t. r	16	17	16	17	16	19	200
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	5	125
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9	9	9	9	8⅜	9½	10
St. Paul & Omaha	33¾	34⅜	33¼	34⅜	34¼	35	1,610
St. Paul & Omaha pf	106	106	104	104	104	107	30
Southern Pacific	18½	19	18¼	19	18½	19	400
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	15½	15½	15½	15⅜	16	300
Texas Pacific	6¾	7	6¾	7	6⅞	7¼	240
Tol., Ann Arbor & North Michigan	8	8	8	8	8	8¼	125
Union Pacific	21¾	22⅜	21⅝	21¾	21½	21⅜	1,800
U. P., Denver & Gulf	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6⅜	110
United States Rubber pf	75	75	75	75	70	77	120
Wabash pf	15⅝	15⅝	15	15¼	15¼	15⅜	1,320
Wells-Fargo Express	138	138	138	138	130	140	2
Western Union Telegraph	80⅝	82	80⅛	81⅝	81⅝	81⅜	13,265
Wisconsin Central	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½	5¼	5⅜	410
Total sales							286,454

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con. 6s	118	118	118	118	$1,000
Amer. Cot. Oil 8s	109	109	109	109	1,000
Amer. Dock 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5,000
A., T. & S. Fe 4s	72¾	73	72½	72⅝	22,500
At., T. & S. Fe 2d 4s	42½	42½	42	42	25,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st	96	96	96	96	1,000
Can. South. 2d	96	96	96	96	1,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	108	108	108	108	2,000
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	70	70	70	70	17,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s	100⅜	101	100⅜	101	6,000
Chi. & Erie inc	30	30	30	30	8,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	41¼	42½	42	42	41,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1,000
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	94½	94½	94	94	23,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	117	117	117	117	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 5s	98	98	98	98	2,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	2,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	88	88	88	88	1,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	38	41	38	41	3,000
Detroit Gas 5s	35	35	35	35	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	6,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	4,000
Erie 1st cn	127	127	127	127	1,000
Erie 2d cn	70	70	70	70	1,000
Ev. & T. H. 1st	113	113	113	113	5,000
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 5s	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st cn. 6s, c. off	110	111¾	110	111¾	7,000
Iron Mt. gen. 6s	72	72	71	71	14,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	76	76	76	76	1,500
K. & T. 2d g. 4s	38½	38½	38¼	38⅜	13,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	98	98	98	98	3,000
Kings Co. El. 1st	89	89	89	89	2,000
Laclede Gas 1st	77½	77½	77	77	28,000
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	107½	109	107½	109	3,000
Lake S. 2d cn., c	120½	120½	120¼	120½	1,000
L. & W. B. cn., as	103	103	103	103	4,000
L. V. term. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2,000
Long Island 4s	92	92	92	92	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st	114½	116	114½	116	10,000
Met. Elev. 2d	106	106	106	106	14,000
Mex. Int. 1st 4s	70	70	70	70	11,000
N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼	14,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	110	110	110	110	8,000
Norfolk & W. 1st	95	95	95	95	2,000
North. Pac. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
North. Pac. 1st, c	106	106	105¾	106	14,000
North. Pac. 1st, r	105	105	105	105	5,000
North. Pac. 2d, c	88	88	88	88	5,000
Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	32¾	32¾	32¾	33	93,000
Northwest cn. 7s	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	1,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	3,000
Ohio So. gen. 4s	49	49	49	49	1,000
Ohio South. 1st	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	3,000
O. S. L. & U. N. cn. 6s	58½	58½	58½	58½	4,000
Penn. 4½s, c	107	107	107	107	10,000
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A	100½	100½	100½	100½	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	30½	32	30½	32	64,000
Read. 2d pf. inc	19¼	21	19	20½	86,000
Read. 3d pf. inc	14¾	16¼	14¾	16¼	97,000
Reading def. inc	4	4¾	4	4¾	68,000
Reading gen. 4s	66	68½	66	68½	57,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r	24	24⅝	24	24⅜	17,000
Rock Isl. 1st, c	122	122	122	122	2,000
Rock Isl. 1st, r	119	119	119	119	10,000
Rock Island 6s	94¾	94¾	93⅞	94⅜	71,000
St. L. & S. W. 1st	56¼	57¾	56¼	57¾	22,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	5,000
S. A. & A. P. 6s of 1916, t. r	55	55	55	55	2,000
S. A. & A. P. 4s	54	56	54	56	21,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	16,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼	16,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	10,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	55	55	55	55	10,000
Union Elev. 1st	101¾	102	101¾	102	30,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	106⅜	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	2,000
U. P. col. notes	82½	82½	82½	82½	100,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	42	42	42	42	2,000
Va. Mid. gen	78	78	78	78	4,000
Wabash 1st	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞	11,000
Wabash 2d	70¾	70¾	70	70¾	19,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	5,000
West Shore 4s, c	98	98	98	98	1,000
Wis. Cent. inc	9	9	9	9	5,000
Total sales					$1,207,000

*Including $500 at 78½.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	135	142	Man. Beach	4	4½
Alb. & Sus	155	..	Md. Coal pf	50	60
Alton & T. H.	18	30	Minn. Iron	..	90
Am. Coal	72	90	Mo., K. & T.	11	12
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	45	Mobile & O.	12	13½
At. & Pac.	2⅛	2⅜	N., C. & St. L.	58	63
Bruns. Co.	5	7	Nat. Lib. Oil	17	18½
B., B. & D.	25¾	28	Nat. Starch	9	..
B., C. & N.	40	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	50
Canadian Pac	74	75⅜	New Cent. Co.	8	10
Chi. & Alton	135	140	N. Y. & N. H.	190	195
C. & E. Ill. pf.	92½	93½	N.Y., O. & St. L.	..	..
Clev. & Pitts.	146	..	L.	12½	13¾
Col. Coal & I.	..	..	N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	52	56
Dev.	9	10	N.Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	24	25¼
Col. F. & I.	22½	25	N.Y., L. E. & W. pf.	28	30
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	N.Y., L. E. & W. 2d pf.	17	20
C., H. V. & T. pf.	60	69	Norfolk So.	47	..
Com. Cable	150	150	Nor. & W. pf.	23	24
Consol. Ice	20	30	North Am.	5	5½
Den. & R. G.	9½	10¾	Ohio South.	25	50
D. M. & Ft. D.	6½	7½	Ohio & Miss.	14	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	22	..	Oregon Imp.	9	11
*D., S. S. & A.	6⅞	8	Ore. R. & N.	42	48
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	..	O. S. L. & U. N.	8½	9
Edison Elec. Ill.	17	20	Penn. Coal	250	300
E. T., V. & G.	3¼	4	Peo. & East.	4	8
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	6	15	Pitts. & W. pf.	25	30
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	..	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	14	15
Quicksilver	1½	4	Quicksilver pf.	2½	5
Ev. & T. H.	83½	87	Rens. & Sar.	155	160
Gt. North. pf.	110	115	R., W. & O.	105	108
G. B. & W. tr.	7	7⅞	St. L. South.	95	..
G. B. & W. pf.	..	..	St. P. & Dul.	24	26
I. r.	15	16	St. P. & D. pf.	95	100
Homestake	10½	14	St. P., M. & M.	102	108
H. & Texas	2½	3	Sil. bull. cer.	74⅞	75
Ill. Central	93	95	So. Cot. Oil	40	50
Kan. & Mich.	..	12	Tol. & O. C.	26	32
Kook. & D. M.	..	57	Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
Laclede Gas	14¾	14⅞	U. S. Ex.	80	85
Lac. Gas. pf.	58	62	U. S. Rubber.	31	32
L. E. & W. pf.	60½	67½	Wabash	..	8
Long Island	94	96	W. & L. E.	12¾	14
L. E. & St. L.	9	12	W. & L. E. pf.	40½	43
L., St. L. & T.	4	7			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Refs.	87⅞	89¾	86⅞	89¾	11,270
Atch., Top. & S. F.	19⅞	20⅞	19⅝	20⅝	4,850
Ches. & Ohio	16	16	16	16	50
Chicago Gas	56⅝	57⅞	56	57¼	2,760
Chi., I. & Pac.	63¾	64⅞	63⅞	64⅝	6,000
Chi., Bur. & Q.	81¼	83¼	80⅝	82½	12,610
Chi., M. & St. P.	59¼	60¾	58⅝	60	21,010
Central of N. J.	106½	106½	106⅜	106⅜	50
Del. & Hudson	118¾	119¼	118¾	119¼	170
Del., L. & West.	147½	150	147½	150	40
Distilling & C. F.	23½	26½	23½	25⅝	17,420
General Electric	40⅝	42⅞	40⅝	42⅜	8,100
Louis. & Nash.	50⅞	51¼	49⅝	51¼	1,410
Manhattan	125½	126⅜	125½	126⅜	30
Missouri Pacific	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	40
Nat. Cordage	25	25⅝	25	25⅝	160
National Lead	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	110
Nat. Lead pf	71	71	71	71	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅞	150
N. Y. & N. E.	28⅛	29⅞	27⅞	29¼	4,940
North. Pac. pf.	21	22¼	20¾	22¼	100
Pacific Mail	15	15	15	15	30
Phil. & Read.	16	18⅛	16	17⅞	5,990
Union Pacific	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	30
Western Union	80¼	81¾	80	81⅜	2,080
Total sales					96,040

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. inc.	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42¼	$2,000
Erie 2d cn	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	2,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	30⅜	32	30⅜	32	22,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	19¼	20⅞	19¼	20⅜	17,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	16	18¼	16	16	10,000
Union El. 1st	102½	102½	102¼	102½	1,000
Total sales					$54,000

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 74¼ @75c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 34½d ₱ ounce. The New-York price for bars was 74c.

Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 58¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand, 165,162 ounces; none deposited is withdrawn; certificates outstanding, 164.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was weaker, declining after the opening in the absence of any considerable inquiry and freer offerings of bills. Posted rates for sterling were $4.85@ $4.86 for sixty-day bills and $4.87½@$4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@ $4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.86½@$4.87 for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.83 for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95¾, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Domestic exchange on this city was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $10 premium. Boston—5@10c discount. Philadelphia, ¼. Savannah, buying ¼ discount, selling ⅛ discount to par. Charleston, buying ¼ discount, selling ⅛ discount to par.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2 ₱ cent.

Time money was in light demand, and the amount offered was small. The quoted rate is 6 ₱ cent., with a broker's commission.

Mercantile paper was quiet, with no change in rates.

In London call money was quoted at 2@2½ ₱ cent; short and three months' bills at 1¾ ₱ cent.

The New-York Clearing House retired $860,000 in loan certificates. The Boston Clearing House canceled $150,000.

The New-York Clearing House exchanges today were $64,518,888; balances, $4,134,201. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $508,365.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	192	Leather Manuf'rs'	210
American Exchange	146	Manhattan	170
Broadway	200	Market & Fulton	220
Butchers & Drovers'	180	Mechanics'	162½
Central National	110	Mechan's & Trad'rs'	150
Chase National	100	Mercantile	200
Chatham	350	Merchants'	140
Chemical	3800	Merchants' Ex.	120
City	400	Metropolis	450
Citizens'	130	Nassau	160
Commerce	160	New-York	220
Continental	125	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	110
Corn Exchange	245	Ninth National	105
East River	145	Nineteenth Ward	140
Eleventh Ward	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	150
Fifth Avenue	3000	Oriental	400
First National	2500	Pacific	175
First Nat. of S. I.	112	Park	265
Fourth National	185	Phenix	110
Gallatin National	285	Republic	150
German-American	115	Seaboard National	178
Germania	300	Second National	800
Greenwich	150	Seventh National	125
Hanover	300	Shoe & Leather	105
Hudson River	150	St. Nicholas	100
Impor's & Traders'	550	State of New-York	108
Irving	150	Western National	109

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
C., C., C. & St. L.—			
3d week Sept	$274,513	.....	$55,485
Evan. & Richmond—			
3d week Sept	1,552	.....	1,493
3 weeks Sept	6,318	.....	2,303
Evans. T. H.—			
3d week Sept	36,060	$7,006	.....
3 weeks Sept	96,346	12,434	.....
Flint & P. M.—			
3d week Sept	49,107	.....	5,608
Ft. Scott & Mem.—			
3d week Sept	76,645	.....	16,108
K. C., P. & G.—			
3d week Sept	4,211	2,621	.....
From July 1	59,240	44,211	.....
L., E. & St. L.—			
3d week Sept	31,303	.....	11,158
3 weeks Sept	94,034	.....	24,946
Mem. & Birm.—			
3d week Sept	17,973	.....	2,643
Peo., Dec. & Ev.—			
3d week Sept	16,899	.....	1,065
3 weeks Sept	50,401	.....	3,649
Chesapeake & Ohio, month Aug.—			
Gross	892,871	.....	109,498
Op. ex. and taxes	572,014	.....	77,384
Net	320,857	.....	32,113
Col., H. Val. & Tol., month July—			
Gross	303,007	25,447	.....
Net	134,913	.....	1,475
Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross	1,950,118	116,595	.....
Net	827,037	24,514	.....

The annual report of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad shows: Gross earnings, $1,935,683; operating expenses, $1,091,713; other income, $11,447; fixed charges, $744,309; net income, $111,108; surplus up to June 30, 1892, $161,969; less paid on tax settlement, $36,783; total surplus, $236,345; cash on hand, $23,608; betterments, $97,773.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	¾	L. E. & Western	1
American Sugar Ref.	2	Lake Shore	3⅜
American Tobacco	4	L., N. & A. & Chi. t. r.	1½
Atch. T. & S. Fé	¾	L. N. A. & Chi. t. r.	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	1	Manhattan	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Michigan Central	1
Chicago & North West.	1½	Minn. & St. L. pf., t. r.	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅞	Nat. Cord., 2d as. paid.	¾
Col. & Hock. Coal	1⅝	National Lead	1⅜
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1⅞	National Lead pf	1⅜
Consol. Gas	1	New-Jersey Central	2
Del. & Hudson	2	N. Y. & New-Eng.	2
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	Northern Pacific pf.	1½
Dis. & C. Feeding	2	Pacific Mail	1¼
General Electric	1	Phil. & Reading	1⅜
Iowa Central pf	2	Western Union	1

DECLINED.

Louis. & Nash. 1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	1⅝	Am. Dock & I. 5s	1¼
Reading 1st pf. inc.	1	Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s	2
Reading 2d pf. inc.	1⅝	Atch., T. & S. Fé 2d, A.	1
Reading 3d pf. inc.	1⅜	Detroit Gas 5s	10
Reading gen. 4s	2⅛	Erie 2d cn	3
Rich. & W. Pt. 5s	2½	I. & G. N. 1st 6s, c. off.	1¾
St. Louis S. W. 1st	1½	Kan. & Tex. 2d	1
San A. & Ar. Pass. 4s	2	Northern Pac. cn. 5s	2⅜
Texas Pacific 2d	1⅛		

DECLINED.

Canada South. 2d	2	North Pacific 2d, c	2
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	1¼	N. W. 25-yrs. deb.	1⅜
Col. Midland cn. 4s	2½	Rock Island 1st, c	1
Erie 1st cn	1	Rock Island 1st, r	1
Iron Mountain gen. 5s	1	U. P. col. tr. notes	2½
Laclede Gas 1st	1	U. P., Den. & G. 1st	2
Lake Erie & W. 1st	1	Wisconsin Central inc.	3

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. |

MR. LORILLARD'S HOUSE SOLD.

A Notable Fifth Avenue Mansion—Other Realty Transactions.

The most interesting of real estate transactions yesterday was the sale of the Pierre Lorillard mansion at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, to Mr. Charles E. Runk of Frederick Beck & Co. The mansion has long been known as one of the most elegant in the city, and attached to it is one of the finest of private ballrooms. All told, the plot contains about 7,800 square feet and is in the form of an L. On the avenue the frontage is 39.9 feet, and there is a depth of 147 feet. A strip 22 feet wide on Thirty-sixth Street extends north for 66.9 feet and then opens into a plot 47 by 32 feet. It is on this latter that the ballroom is built. The price paid for the property is not stated, but it was offered to the Democratic Club for $375,000 some months ago, and it was understood that it might be obtained for $350,000. The club at the time thought it would sell its own property on Fifth Avenue, near Fiftieth Street. No. 391 Fifth Avenue, which adjoins the Lorillard mansion and is 28 by 125 feet, sold about two years ago for $175,000. Property near by has been rated at about $50 per square foot.

Mr. Lorillard bought his lot for $124,000 on March 1, 1869, and built the residence which he has now disposed of. It has been the scene of many fashionable entertainments and contains many noted works of art. It was mortgaged to the United States Trust Company for $200,000.

Mr. Bernard S. Levy has sold to William R. Rose the handsome three-story high-stoop brownstone house, 309 West Eighty-first Street, on private terms.

Messrs. Fitzsimons & Smith have sold for Felix Muldoon to Patrick Collins the four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 350 West Thirty-third Street, 25 by 90 by 98.9.

Messrs. Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Matthaus Beck to Mrs. Catherine Detlefsen the four-story brick double flat 282 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, for $14,500.

At auction yesterday Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold in partition the lot 25 by 65 at the southwest corner of Worth Avenue and Warren Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $1,300. The sale was subject to rights acquired at a tax sale.

The only sale announced for to-day is by Mr. James L. Wells. It is in partition, William H. Sweny, referee. The sale will include 297 lots belonging to the estate of the late Lott G. Hunt, at Van Nest, Westchester County. The lots may be reached by the West Farms and the Morris Park Avenue trolley lines, and also by the Harlem Branch of the New-Haven Road. The property adjoins the city on the east. The lots are situated on the Bronxdale and Unionport Road, Bronxdale Avenue and intersecting streets, are on high ground, and are ready for immediate building. The sale will begin at noon.

New Building and Alterations.

In the Building Department yesterday plans for the following new building and alterations were filed:

By Frank S. Sturgis of 2,552 Third Avenue, for a three-story brick manufactory on the north side of West Sixty-eighth Street, near the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, $1,500.

By Joseph Solomon of 806 Lexington Avenue, alterations to a six-story brick factory on the northeast corner of Pike and Madison Streets, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 29.

Columbia St, 28; Frank Krashes and wife to Louis Schoen	$1
Delancy St, 139; Aaron Woodman and wife to Abraham Rosenberg	7,250
Thompson St, w s, 346.3 ft n of Bleecker St, 48¾x100; Frank E. Wise and wife to Julia A. S. Kilpatrick	1
Essex St, 62; J. J. Feehan and wife to William Lane	95,000
Goerck St, 107; Samuel Pawdee and wife to Moritz Feldman	85,050
92d St, s s, 105 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.3x irregular; Daniel Lord and another to Cyrus W. Field	18,000
50th St, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 30x100.5; Leopold Wise to Anna Wise	1
50th St, s s, 130 ft e of 9th Av, 30x100.5; same to same	1
90th St, 128 West; R. Christensen and wife to Israel Schneittacher and wife	1
48th St, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 100.5x175; Edward F. Robinson to Angeline W. Robinson and others	174,000
62d St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1x75; William Von Firstern to Henry Murray	1
Amsterdam Av, o s, 25.8 ft n of 90th St; William J. Nicklas to Susan L. Wright	1
49th St, 115 West; Oscar Ehlers to Kate Havnor	27,500
46th St, s s, 168 ft e of Lexington Av, 15x100.5; Frederick G. Potter and wife to Abraham Devendorf	1
87th St, e s, 35 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.8; William J. Nicklas to Susan L. Wright	1
72d St, 160 East; Peter Condon, referee, to Leopold Gusthal	2,000
105th St, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Simon Sigel and others to Harry Lehr	1
101st St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Dorothea Finck to August Hecht	16,000
118th St, 219 East; William H. Willis, referee, to Annie L. Clifford	15,100
132d St, 41 East; Anthony McReynolds to Michael K. O'Neil	8,250
8th Av, 2,760 and 2,762; Leo C. Dessar and wife to Frank S. Gerrish	30,750
118th St, 302 West; Henry H. Meise and wife to Howard E. Hamm	1
Spencer Place, n s, 100 ft n of 144th St, 25x90; Mary Moore to Charles G. Moses	1
Same property; Charles G. Moses to Mary Moore	1
Spencer Place, w s, 175 ft n of 144th St, 25x irregular; same to Mary Walpole	725
Lots 250 and 251, amended map of Central Mott Haven; Charles G. Moses to Hannah de la Mare	1
139th St, s w corner of St. Ann's Av, 474x irregular; Charles S. Kendall and wife to Franklin Lee	1
144th St, s s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 75x100; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Herman Schmick	1
Lots 250 and 251, amended map of Central Mott Haven; Charles H. Russell, receiver, to J. R. Brown, trustee, &c	410
Lots 248 to 251, same map; J. R. Brown, individually and trustee, to Charles G. Moses	1
Trinity Av, (proposed,) e s, 311.4 ft n of 165th St, 20x87; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to Mary Ryan and another	7,500
Rogers Place, e s, 450 ft n of Westchester Av, 22x80; John Lawrenson and wife to Fannie R. Schmidt	1,600
Avenue C, e corner of 4th St, 250x206; Anna M. Steers to Edward P. Steers	10
Franklin Av, s e s, 389.3 ft n e of Jefferson St, 16.8x181; Caroline Damm to Rosanna Shea	5,000
151st St, s s, centre line of Lot 208 of map of Prospect Hill Estate, 25x100; J. H. Adams and wife to The Daily News Savings and Building Loan Association	1
24th Ward Real Estate Association; lands adjoining property of John White, intersects s s of public road from Fordham to William's Bridge; M. W. Hall and wife to Mary Apman	7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Arnold, George T., to C. H. Arnold; s s of 147th St, w of St. Nicholas Av, demand	$5,000
Astecker, Friedericka, to A. G. Morganstern; 824 Greenwich St, 5 years	7,000
Cooke, Winifred, to Julia Redell; n s of 116th St, w of 3d Av, 3 years	6,000
Devendorf, Abram, to F. G. Potter; s s of 46th St, e of Lexington Av, 1 year	2,000
Feldman, Moritz, to Samuel Padwel; 107 Goerck St, 1 year	3,400
Feehan, John J. and wife, to Charles Lane; s s of 25th St, w of 1st Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)	24,000
Same to Caroline H. Johnson; Avenue A, n e corner of 87th St, 3 years	30,000
Greenwood, Richard B., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; n s 136th St, w of 7th Av and property adjoining, 2 years, (nineteen mortgages)	205,000
Gruman, Thomas E., and wife to Sarah L. Horn; Delancey St, s w corner of East St, 5 years	3,000
Greenwood, Richard B., to the Garfield National Bank and others; n s of 136th St, w of 7th Av, demand, (nine mortgages secures indebtedness)	1
Havnor, Kate, to Oscar Ehlers; n s of 49th St, w of 6th Av, installments	3,200
Kerr, Henrietta, to Excelsior Savings Bank; w s of 7th Av, s of 23d St, 3 years	10,000
Kellerhouse, Albert, and another to Lucy A. Browning; s s of 27th St, w of 6th Av, 1 year	30,000
King, John, to W. F. King; n s of 113th St, e of 2d Av, 2 years	1,000
Kennedy, Margaret J., and another to Winifred Keating; s s of 38th St, e of 11th Av, 2 years	7,500
La Mare, Hannah, to J. R. Brown; n w s of Spencer Place, Lots 250 and 251, map of Central Mott Haven, 3 years	950
O'Neil, Michael K., to Anthony McReynolds; n s of 132d St, e of Madison Av, 2 years	1,250
O'Connor, Matthew J., to Peter Iseniger; s s of 117th St., e of 2d Av, 3 years	4,200
O'Neil, Hugh, to Jacob F. Paulsen and another; s s of Waverly St, e of Monroe Av, 1 year	800
Quinn, John J., and another to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s s of 124th St, e of 7th Av, 3 years	40,000
Ryan, Mary, and another to W. D. Lawton; e s of Trinity Av, n of 165th St, 3 years, (two mortgages)	6,000
Rubsam, William, and wife to Ellen Braun; w s of Willis Av, n of 137th St, 1 year	2,000
Rosanna, Rosanna, to The Herald Employes' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s e s of Franklin Av, n e of Jefferson St, installments	2,500
Shaw, Daniel, and wife to Mary N. Townshend; s s of 73d St, e of West End Av, note	5,000
Smith, Albert, and another to George Teller and another; w s of 11th Av, n of 49th St, 3 years, (two mortgages)	5,500
Schmuck, Herman, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 144th St, e of Willis Av, demand	1,500
Same to Mathilde Von Ellert; s s of 144th St, w of Willis Av, 3 years	10,000
Schmuck, Herman, and wife to Enoch C. Bell; s s of 144th St, e of Willis Av, 1 year	1,000
Schmidt, Fannie R., to John Lawrenson; e s of Rogers Place, n of Westchester Av, 2 years	350
Van Rensselaer, Isabella, and another to A. T. Mason, guardian; e s of St. Nicholas Place, s of 152d St, 1 year, (two mortgages)	15,800
Weinstein, Jacob, and wife to Rebecca Kallscher; Monroe St, s e corner of Pike St, 1 year	4,000
Walker, Mary J., to Catharine Brenen; 4th Av, s w corner of 109th St, 1 year	2,200
Wright, Susan L., to W. J. Nicklas; e s of Amsterdam Av, n of 90th St, 1 year, (two mortgages)	4,500
Walpole, Mary, to Annie E. Brown; w s of Spencer Place, n of 144th St, 6 years	575
Weinstein, Jacob, and wife to Morris Monsky; Monroe St, s e corner of Pike St, 1 year	12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

145th St and Edgecombe Av, n w corner; Cassidy & Adler against James Murphy and others, owners; Daniel McDougall, contractor	$730
Wooster St, 186 and 188; A. G. Richter against Myron W. Dow, owner and contractor	140
Rivington St and Ludlow St, s e corner; R. I. & C. Culbert against Peter Herter, owner; Abe Silverson contractor	454
Monroe St, 30; Wolf Ottarsh against Rudberg & Bloom, owners and contractors	255
Broadway and 42d St, s e corner; George Howard against John J. Astor, owner; Henri L. Bouché, sub-contractor; John Downey, contractor	172
Cherry St and Jefferson St, s w corner; Colwell Lead Company against Maxwell & Dempsey, owners; Louis Roller, contractor	210
11th St, East, 206 and 208; Leopold Freund against Smyrna Welsh Congregation Church, owners; William J. Williams, contractor	246
5th Av, 124 to 128; Beck & Co. against Blanche De Logerot, owner; Richard and Blanche De Logerot, contractors	447
145th St, n s, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 80x100; Cassidy & Adler against Frederick Hack, owner; Frederick Hack and Edward Simpson, contractors	1,310

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Regular Weekly Sale of Real Estate.

TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1893,
At 12 o'clock noon, in the
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
189 and 191 Montague St., Brooklyn,
PLOT OF TEN SPLENDID LOTS,

De Kalb Av.,
north side, beginning 250 feet west of Lewis Av.
Terms easy, title perfect.
Also, at the same time and place,
TWELVE FINELY-LOCATED LOTS,

60th St. and New Utrecht Av.,
in the town of New-Utrecht.
The title of part of this latter property is not warranted or guaranteed, as it is sold subject to a possible though not probable right of way. All taxes and assessments paid to date. A chance to secure a great bargain.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO.,
189 Montague St., Brooklyn, and 60 Liberty St., New-York.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
Will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1893,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway
the choice and valuable properties,
NO. 6, AV. D,
between 2d and 3d Sts.
NOS. 509 AND 511 ROBBINS AV.,
near 149th St.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AUCTIONEER. **Geo. R. Read,** AGENT.
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
PRIVATE HOUSES EXCLUSIVELY.—Sale and rent.
WINANT,
500 Madison Av., near 52d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN the suburbs of Newark, N. J.; price, $32,000. Address A. T., Box 168 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—A finely wooded, first-class country seat of from 100 to 1,000 acres, with good buildings and well developed; within 50 miles of New-York City. Apply to JERE JOHNSON, Jr., 60 Liberty St., New-York.

Westchester Property for Sale.

$7,000 Will Purchase
an exceptionally attractive house on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y., within six minutes' ride of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station by electric car line—10 minutes' walk; house contains nine rooms, bath, and laundry in cellar; first floor and staircase finished in hard wood; all improvements; lot 50x110; high ground and good natural drainage. Address A. B., Box 126 Times.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

FIFTH AVENUE,
Vicinity new; Gerry, Berwind, Astor, and Havemeyer palaces, 28 feet; entirely rebuilt, with furniture matching this perfect dwelling, costing (entire) $250,000; rent for season, year, or permanent lease $10,000 per annum.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
655 5th Av., corner 52d St.

TO LET—FURNISHED.
The magnificent 4-story dwelling,
NO. 4 EAST 41ST STREET.
Expressly built for a doctor.
Library of Dr. Millard can be had.
RENT, $6,000.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO RENT—Furnished; brown-stone high-stoop house, full width, on 33d St., near 5th Av., to private family only, for Winter months; fully furnished. Address Box 125, Equitable Building.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE DWELLINGS, furnished.
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT.
88TH ST., NOS. 60 AND 62.
Three-story high-stoop brownstone, new dwellings, handsomely decorated; new gas fixtures, &c.
75th St., near 5th Av.,
Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.
Madison Av., No. 1,138,
Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.
Manhattan Av., No. 354,
Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO
GERALD R. BROWN,
120 Broadway, New-York.

BALMORAL,
Lenox Av., 113th and 114th Sts., (entire block.)
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

$2,800.—St.—Choice neighborhood; half block of Windsor Hotel; possession immediately. W. B. ATTERBURY, Cotton Exchange Building.

487-489-491 COLUMBUS AV., CORNER 84TH ST.
Handsome steam heated apartments; all improvements; rent $25-$30. Office on premises.

NO. 8 EAST 10TH ST.—A very attractive and handsomely-furnished full-sized house to rent for the Winter season by
CHAS. S. BOWN, 59 Liberty St.

A PARLOR AND BASEMENT FLOOR at 8 St. Luke's Place, Leroy St., near Hudson St.; to a small family only. SYLVESTER POPE, 76 Varick St.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

One special apartment to rent in Westminster Hotel, Irving Place and 16th St.; first floor, corner; sunny rooms, with bath and private hall; sumptuously furnished, rugs, divans, &c.; American or European plan.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"SANTA MARGHERITA,"
MADISON AV., NORTHEAST COR. 84TH ST.
Desirable suites, eight rooms and bath; immediate possession; superior arrangement and appointments; elevator; steam heat, kitchen fuel, ice, &c., furnished; rentals, $1,400 upward. Inspection and comparison invited. Open daily until 10 P. M.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET IN absolutely fire-proof house, No. 12 West 18th St.; immediate possession. Inquire of janitor.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

EVENING CLASSES
WILL COMMENCE OCT. 3.
ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, AND BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING, FREE-HAND DRAWING, MECHANICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING, CARRIAGE DRAFTING, STEAM ENGINEERING, PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY, ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, VOCAL MUSIC AND GLEE CLUB. FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

GYMNASIUM,
NEW BOWLING ALLEYS, SHOWER AND TUB BATHS.
ENTERTAINMENTS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, READING ROOM, CIRCULATING LIBRARY, GAMES, &c.
Any young man of good character may become a member.
YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE,
222 and 224 Bowery.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
ONE HUNDRED & THIRTIETH YEAR BEGINS TUESDAY, Sept. 26.
Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. Primary department. Gymnasium. Applicants examined on and after Tuesday, Sept. 19.
Catalogues at Putnam's and at the school.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., } Principals.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M. }

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.,
Corner 47th St.,
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Thorough preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia.

Primary Department.
WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

VICTOR CAPOUL
THEATRE D'APPLICATION
OPENING THURSDAY, OCT. 5.
Singing—Opera—French Elocution—Musical Pantomime.
POPULAR COURSE 3 TIMES A WEEK.
AMATEUR COURSE 3 TIMES A WEEK.
For the popular course, comprising instruction in singing and scenic art, the examination of ladies and gentlemen will take place on Monday, Oct. 2, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.
The first ten pupils selected by Mr. Capoul, after examination, will be entitled to free instruction during the whole season closing in May, 1894.
Parties desiring to participate in the examination for admission please apply to the office of the Theatre d'Application, 40 West 28th St., from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
34 WEST 40TH ST., (BRYANT PARK.)
WILLIAM McDOWELL HALSEY, PH. D.
Short lessons thoroughly mastered. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1893.
Refers among others to the following patrons:

Mr. Geo. A. Robbins,	Mr. John N. Stearns,
Rev. Dr. Thos. H. Sill,	Mr. Robert Maclay,
Mr. John Le Boutellier,	Mr. John A. Riker,
Mr. Warner Van Norden,	Rev. Dr. Erskine White.
Mr. John McKesson, Jr.,	Mr. Joseph W. Harper.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half, fourteenth year, begins on Monday, Oct. 2. The new building will be open for inspection on and after Sept. 15, and the Head Master or Registrar will be at the building daily to meet parents.
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute.
No. 5 East 22d St., corner Broadway.
Opens Sept. 25. Thirty-eighth year. Receives all ages and prepares for college, scientific school, or business. No school of this grade near.
Yearly tuition, $50 to $200, graded to studies. Rooms on one floor, light, airy, and adapted. Circulars at Randolph's and Putnams' book stores.

MESSRS.
WILSON & KELLOGG'S SCHOOL,
No. 622 FIFTH AVE., near 50th St.
A school of High Grade, preparatory to any college, scientific school, or business. Gymnasium.
A CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS.
Seventeenth year begins Sept. 28.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded 1638.
241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department, Gymnasium, Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

RUGBY ACADEMY.
A Boarding and Day School for Boys at 92d St. and Central Park West, New-York City. Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Fourth year. Large rooms, extensive athletic grounds. Address CLINTON BURLING, Registrar. Reopens Sept. 28.

MOUNT MORRIS SCHOOL.
A '93 graduate wins $600 Columbia Prize for best entrance examinations.
Decided advances proposed for the new year.
Excellent primary instruction. Resident pupils.
Opens Sept. 26. 20 East 127th St.
FRANK CLIFFORD LYMAN, A. B., LL. B., Princ.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, CORNER WEST 72d St. and West End Av.—Nineteenth year commences Sept. 26. Spacious new buildings; collegiate preparation; intermediate and primary classes; commercial department; military drill; large playground; gymnasium; boarding pupils received. Send for illustrated catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL,
481 BROADWAY, (NEAR 43D ST.,)
a superior preparatory school for boys; careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examination.
HENRY C. MILLER, } Principals.
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, }

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 74th year begins Sept 27. Boys fitted for college or business. Well-equipped gymnasium.
Primary department, under careful instruction.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Pr. D., Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL.
The school year begins Monday, Oct. 2. Mr. Cutler will be at the schoolhouse, No. 20 East 50th St., after Monday, Sept. 18.

WIENER INSTITUTE,
1,003 Madison Av., near 77th St.
Prepares for business and college. Day and boarding school for a limited number. Thorough courses in English, German, French, and Spanish.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-5 WEST 82D ST.
A high-grade College Preparatory School, with Primary Department, Athletics, Military Drill. Number limited. Send for illustrated catalogue.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal.

WEST END SCHOOL, 113 West 71st St.
SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
Chester Donaldson, Prin.; Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Vice Prin. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

YALE SCHOOL,
31 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL,
110 WEST 70TH ST.
Thorough preparation for college or business. Will reopen Oct. 2. Circulars sent on application.
L. KEMP PROSSOR, (Oxon.,) Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL (57TH year) reopens Sept. 26. Prepares for best colleges, universities, business. Catalogue on request. Elmer E. Phillips, N. C. Hendrickson, Principals.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 12th Year.
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A.
All departments. Gymnasium. Reopens Sept. 28. Office hours, 9 to 5 to 6. Year book on request.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

NEW-YORK CITY, 423 Madison Av.
H. MORSE'S SCHOOL.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Principal at home after Sept. 18.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited; especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

COLLEGE PREPARATION, CLASSICAL, scientific; limited class; individual instruction; moderate terms. F. CHASE, 137 West 49th St.

Schools—City.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
130TH YEAR.
PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS, PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, GYMNASIUM.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young Men and Boys.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., Reopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

H. E. WELLS'S SCHOOL,
179 WEST 47TH ST.,
REOPENS OCT. 2.

Young Ladies and Children.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,
Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.
Unusual facilities for elementary work are offered by the equipment of the building 338 West 86th Street, adjoining the school grounds, devoted to primary classes of little boys and girls.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.
NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York.
Re-opens Thursday, Oct. 5th. Primary, Preparatory, Academic Departments. College Preparation. All classes in charge of specialists.

MADAME A. C. MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York, will reopen Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in art, and French conversation; English, French, and German primary department. Students prepared for college. Fifty-third year.

THE REED SCHOOL.
6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master.
Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Central Park Plaza, 741 5th Av., New-York.—Boarding and day school; primary, intermediate, college-preparatory, and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. Individual instruction; light rooms. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
824 LEXINGTON AV., northwest corner 63d St.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL with KINDERGARTEN; 30th year opens MONDAY, Sept. 25.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, (EPISCOPAL.) 6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York. A boarding and day school for girls; COLLEGIATE, PREPARATORY, PRIMARY classes; prepares pupils for college examinations; twenty-sixth year begins Oct. 2.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.
School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Kindergarten and classes for little boys. Prepares for colleges. 711 Madison Av., cor. 63d St., and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., New-York. The twenty-eighth school year begins Tuesday, Sept. 26.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.
CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL,
1010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
163 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
735 MADISON AV.
REOPENS OCT. 5.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., reopens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av.
Thirty-sixth year begins Oct. 3.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4.
No. 174 West 86th St. New-York.

MRS. AND MISS BOYCE.—School for girls and little boys; primary and intermediate; girls prepared for college by Columbia graduate. 973 Park Av.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Re-opens Oct. 4, 55 West 47th St.

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER Cent. in recent college examinations; home influence; delightful place near Sound. Wm. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

MISS L. WINTHROP KOUES'
School for girls removes from 153 West 70th St. to 128 West 70th St.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Reopens Oct. 2d.
Class for boys in the primary department.

AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition. Boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

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GEORG

THE FIGHT MUST BE STOPPED

GOV. FLOWER'S WARNING THROUGH THE TIMES APPLAUDED.

GROWING INDIGNATION IN BROOKLYN.

Striking Array of Clergy Opposed to Politico-Pugilistic County Officials.

RIDGWAY NOT READY TO MOVE.

The Rev. George Van Alstyne Receives a Letter from Pennsylvania Cheering on the Good Work, While the Revs. J. Wesley Johnston and J. F. Carson Join in The Times's Crusade—Apotheosis of Justice Newton as a Prize-Fighting Oracle by The Brooklyn Eagle, and a Mild but Tardy Lament by Another Paper of that City Over Existing Conditions—Newton Says the Fight Will Take Place.

The clergymen of Brooklyn are in a state of unmixed indignation over the indifference to their protests against the impending international prize fight shown by District Attorney Ridgway and his followers. So quickly have they accepted Mr. Ridgway's challenge to the forces of law and order that every mail brings to The New-York Times letters from clergymen enthusiastically commending its course.

The Rev. J. Wesley Johnston, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, writes as follows:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Having been a careful reader of The New-York Times for many years, I was not surprised when it took up the proposed prize fight at Coney Island and denounced it with such earnestness and force. That The Times will succeed in breaking up the intended exhibition of brutality I have no doubt, thus earning the gratitude of all decent, self-respecting people. It is nothing less than appalling that officers of the Commonwealth, and city officials as well, should be wanged on the side of brutality and vice, actually making money in such shameless and disgraceful ways.

That Brooklyn should seem to countenance any such proceedings is one of the most extraordinary things in the history of the State. One thing certain, the fight must stop. Such an outrage on public decency cannot be permitted. To allow such a thing would be a lasting shame, for which the people themselves would be justly held responsible.

A prize fight backed by men sworn to administer law, fought under the shadow of the Brooklyn Court House, with county officials dividing the gate money, suggests a condition of things absolutely revolting.

Most heartily do I thank you for your noble work, which I am confident will prevent this shameless and glaring outrage. Yours very faithfully,

J. WESLEY JOHNSTON.

Parsonage, St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Sept. 29, 1893.

This outspoken expression of wrath and disgust by the Rev. Mr. Johnston is promptly followed by an equally vigorous statement of his views by the Rev. J. F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues. Mr. Carson has caused it to be published that he will on Sunday evening, Oct. 1, preach on:

"Play the Man in Politics."

His sermon will be largely devoted, to quote his own language, to "The Prize Fight and The New-York Times's Splendid Battle," the services beginning at 7:30 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. George Van Alstyne of the Sands Memorial Church, (Methodist Episcopal,) Henry Street, Brooklyn, said yesterday, after commending The New-York Times for its good work:

"I want to see the proposed Coney Island fight so grandly sat down on that it will be many a day before a like thing will be attempted.

"That Coney Island prize fight promised for December touches and shames the moral and religious sentiments of many outside Brooklyn and New-York. An officer of the law, sworn to see that it shall be duly and honestly enforced, on the Sabbath arranging all the details of a prize fight—what a spectacle, what an exhibition of civil depravity, of utter want of moral sensibility.

"Surely such a vicious infraction of our State laws, such an exasperating outrage of every nobler feeling of the community as a prize fight would be, will not be tolerated within the limits of the Empire State.

"Long or frequent trifling with the higher, stronger, conservative sentiment of society is never safe. When resentment takes the place of forbearance it usually makes quick work with the offender."

Dr. Van Alstyne said further that the proposed prize fight was, to his personal knowledge, attracting attention outside of New-York and Brooklyn. Said he:

"Here is a letter which came to me from a wealthy and highly-esteemed Friend of Pennsylvania. It reflects the sentiments of many thousands, both in Brooklyn and elsewhere."

The letter, in part, reads as follows:

Dear Friend: I notice by to-day's Philadelphia Ledger that thou, together with others of New-York City and Brooklyn, have protested earnestly against the proposed prize fight on Coney Island.

I have full sympathy with this protest, and hope that some action will be taken, if possible, to stop the doings of these ruffians. Could not the power of the State, through Gov. Flower, be brought to bear on these violators of those feelings and principles that are so dear to the true followers of Christ? Could not the pastors of Brooklyn and New-York City combine with the good and law-abiding citizens around you to put down this abomination?

I wrote an article last Spring in condemnation of the boxing evil, which George W. Childs kindly had published in The Ledger. I have also tried, in my small way, to influence our legislators at Harrisburg to enact more stringent laws in relation to public exhibitions of boxing.

Hoping thou will excuse the liberty thus taken by an entire stranger, I remain, I trust, sincerely thy friend,

J. R.

The roll of honor of Brooklyn clergymen who have written to The New-York Times applauding its action and denouncing the international fight is made, up to date, as follows:

The Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT of Plymouth Church.

The Rev. REESE F. ALSOP of St. Ann's Episcopal Church.

The Rev. C. C. HALL of the First Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. GEORGE VAN ALSTYNE of the Sands Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. A. F. BEHRENDS of the Central Congregational Church.

The Rev. S. A. ELLIOT of the First Unitarian Church.

The Rev. R. R. MEREDITH of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

The Rev. JAMES H. DARLINGTON of Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal.

The Rev. J. WESLEY JOHNSTON, St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. J. F. CARSON, Central Presbyterian Church.

The attitude of Gov. Flower and of the Kings County officials with respect to the impending international prize fight may be summed up, in their own expressions, as follows:

GOV. FLOWER—The prize fight must not be allowed to take place.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY RIDGWAY—There is penty of time before December.

SHERIFF COURTNEY—I hope the Governor will not interfere. I want to see who is the better man.

JUSTICE TIGHE—Please sign a receipt for the inclosed tickets.

JUSTICE NEWTON—This fight will take place.

CHIEF JOHN Y. M'KANE—All I want is my rent for the building.

UNDER SHERIFF M'LAUGHLIN—Pshaw! It will all blow over before the fight.

As pointed out by The New-York Times, the decent classes and the clergymen have been listening in vain for a definite expression of condemnation of the impending international prize fight from the Brooklyn newspapers. Patience happily has, in this instance, some other reward than its own self.

The Brooklyn papers—two of them at least—have spoken, but not until yesterday. One of them remarks in a soft, sweet temper:

"So far as The Brooklyn Times can see, the only way in which the decent citizens of Brooklyn can help themselves is by seeing to it that no candidate who is identified with a ring that is hand and glove with prize fighters can secure their votes for the Shrievalty. It is idle to expect that any candidate nominated by the Willoughby Street ring will lift his hand to prevent an enterprise in which that ring is so heavy interested. The Times does not care to go into hysterics on the subject, because this is one of the cases where hysterics do no good. If the people want to stop this unsavory business they can do it by voting the ring out of power."

The other paper, the Eagle, favors his Honor Richard Van Buren Newton with space for a homily on "Science" as she is expounded within earshot of Sunday School Superintendent John Y. McKane as he whistles "After the Ball," while waiting for the close of one of the entertainments that "interest" Sheriff Courtney and his children.

His Honor dwells with ardor (in language obligingly loaned to him for this occasion only by the Eagle) on the beauties of prize fighting and the virtues of prize fighters.

His modesty, however, prevents any reference to those who make a virtue out of both by managing them.

In the gorgeous but ill-fitting phraseology with which he has been accommodated he says of the "battle" between Corbett and Mitchell:

"It will be a spectacle calculated to make any but effeminate blood tingle, and from the ring neither man will carry a mark which will last the week out."

Next he reassures those members of the Legislature (in his borrowed phrases he calls them "those who make laws") who have a not unnatural fear of his club for "social" assault:

"They will be just as safe there as they would be at home."

In conclusion, this fistic Daniel, who comes to judgment with equal ease in the arena and the police court, thus discloses the real animus which makes Corbett and Mitchell anxious to maul and bruise and disfigure each other at Coney Island. He says:

"When men no longer have spirit enough to resent an affront, it will be time enough to keep Corbett and Mitchell apart."

While the clergymen of Brooklyn are beginning to organize for concerted punitive as well as repressive action, the "machine Democrats" of that city are on their side commencing to pass from a state of serene and cynical indifference to one of acute anger. This is due to Gov. Flower's candid word of warning addressed through The New-York Times to Sheriff Courtney and District Attorney Ridgway.

His announcement that he will show no mercy to any official who will allow a prize fight to occur within his jurisdiction, coupled with his other frank expression of belief that "all these things are prize fights," has induced some of the more audacious "machine" men to denounce and defy the Governor among themselves.

"What can he do, anyhow!" they inquire. "He can't take any step till he has been advised there has been a breach of the peace and a violation of the law. Is it likely either Ridgway or Courtney is going to report against the show and, incidentally, against themselves?"

It is this straightforward and reckless class which insists upon going into the campaign handicapped, in the first place, by a candidate for Mayor who only escaped indictment by the Grand Jury through the interference of the same District Attorney Ridgway, and, in the second, by the shame and odium of the impending international prize fight.

The argument employed by these fellows of the baser sort is a very simple but a very convincing one. The "machine Democracy," they contend, cannot do without the votes and influence of John Y. McKane in Gravesend, and the price necessary to pay for the votes and the influence thus required is nothing short of a complete surrender to the Coney Island Athletic Club.

The line between these people, who would stop at nothing when "influence" is being trafficked in, and the decent, law-abiding element, reinforced by the clergymen of Brooklyn, is very sharply drawn, indeed. Both sides are equally resolute, and the latter class is all the more determined because The New-York Times has made it plain that decent people cannot get their redress at the first reassurance from the officials of Kings County.

Mr. Ridgway, however anxious he may be to pay his debts, finds, after scrutinizing his account with the churches and the pastors of Brooklyn, that "he owes them nothing," according to one of his most trusted confidants.

The news, by the way, that Mr. Ridgway is at last overhauling his books and calculating his balance has been received with unfeigned satisfaction in all parts of Brooklyn. The hope is generally expressed that he will keep on in this tardy act of well-doing at least.

Though the "machine Democracy" is beginning to lose its temper and chafe under the ban already put upon its favorite amusement by Gov. Flower, Judge Tighe's prize-fighting associate is not so easily affected. Neither at the Coney Island headquarters nor at the branch office for the sale of tickets in the Court of General Sessions in Brooklyn have any signs of the trepidation been shown yet. Another large order for "embossed pasteboards" has been lodged with the American Bank Note Company in view of the fact that another outbreak of "science" has been provided for under the auspices of this septagonal institution for the promotion of "social" acts of atrocious assault.

The Governor may thunder his threat to show no mercy. The District Attorney may run over the docket to ascertain the precise amount of "non-interference" due by him under "guarantee" to the biggest prize fight on the calendar. The Sheriff may, on second thought, withdraw his candid confession that he "does not care a bit" for the public—and let his boys stay home on fight night.

But the merry Tighe, the playful Newton, the jocose Sutherland, and all the rest of the Coney Island syndicate that blithely dances whenever John Y. McKane plays his pipes and tabors, do not yield an inch.

They have already decided upon the details of their seventeenth breach of the peace. It is of this that Daily America, well informed as to all things "sporting," says:

"The next contest to be brought off at the Coney Island Club is the Ernst-Leeds battle, which is down for Oct. 9. Both men are reported to be in the best of condition. Dominick McCaffrey, who is training Leeds, thinks his man a 'cinch.'"

It is this coming seventeenth battle which has a special interest for Mr. Ridgway. The sixteen prize fights which he has already tolerated within the year, up to date, have, he feels confident, passed into the limbo of the forgotten and irrevocable past. The eighteenth prize fight, he is now inclined to believe, being the international one, will be estopped by the Governor and thus fresh trouble saved him. But the seventeenth carries danger with it.

"Suppose," said one of Mr. Ridgway's critics, "that the Governor's patience, actually insulted by Ridgway's 'non-interference,' should give way altogether? Suppose Mr. Flower appointed a Special Commissioner to take evidence against him as Gov. Dix appointed a Special Commissioner to take evidence against one of his forerunners, District Attorney Britton?

"Worse still, suppose a furious citizen were to go before the Grand Jury and demand his indictment? What if the Grand Jury should put upon the stand to testify against him for 'tolerating' these prize fights his Assistant District Attorney, Clarke, and the Under Sheriff, McLaughlin?"

The complication would at least be disagreeable, and that is why Mr. Ridgway is suffering from a foretaste of the nightmares from which Sheriff Courtney seems at least to be in a fair way to recover.

Ex-Judge Angel Refuses to Join.

Having been invited to join the anti-Tammany movement in the wards above the Harlem River, ex-Judge Angel, who was Chairman of the Heintz Campaign Committee in 1890, responds with an emphatic negative. He writes to John H. J. Konner as follows:

"The causes which existed in regard to our local improvements at the time of the election of Mr. Heintz three years ago no longer exist.

"I cannot afford to fight an independent battle without a cause. I do not deem it my duty, or consistent with my former record, to enter a contest where the only question involved is as to who shall hold a certain public office.

"Our public improvements are progressing very satisfactorily under the present Commissioner, who seems to be anxious and zealous in his efforts to serve the people. Nor even in this movement in which you are engaged can I discern, under present conditions, the remotest prospect of success."

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230 soft and rough-faced heavy Scotch Wools and Camel's Hairs (warm as toast) in Black, Oxford, and Brownish Mixtures, worth $25.00 to $35.00,

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150 GENUINE IRISH FRIEZE **ULSTERS**

in Black, Oxford, Brown, cut on easy lines, double-breasted and very long, and lined with imported woolen or worsted plaids—cannot be sold at wholesale for less than $32.00,

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We can fit stout, slim, and extra-large men perfectly.

More than your money's worth or your money back—you run no risks.

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OLD HERALD BUILDING

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MR. DENIKE CHARGES FRAUD.

His Story of Real Estate Transaction Denied by Bank President Degraf.

Charles W. Denike, formerly the owner of the Brighton Beach Hotel, at Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, has begun an action against Henry P. Degraaf, President of the Bowery Bank, Canal Street and Bowery, who was until recently the head of the firm of Degraaf & Taylor, furniture dealers, 47 West Fourteenth Street. Mr. Degraaf is accused of making fraudulent representations in the sale of real estate.

An agreement was entered into June 25, 1892, between Denike and Degraaf whereby Degraaf conveyed to Denike sixteen lots at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue in exchange for the hotel at Fort Moultrie. Mr. Denike alleges that Mr. Degraaf represented to him that the lots had cost him $125,000. They were then subject to a mortgage of $50,000, and Mr. Denike gave Mr. Degraaf another mortgage of $8,000 and conveyed to him his hotel, the title to which was free and clear. The hotel, Denike says, was supposed to be worth $60,000.

Mr. Denike alleges that he found the property had cost Degraaf only $55,000—namely, the fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage which Denike had assumed and $5,000 in cash.

Within a year the first mortgage was foreclosed. It did not realize more than enough to pay off the incumbrances. Denike says he learned that Degraaf, through a clerk in his bank, bought in the sixteen lots, and had so become the owner of the New-York and the South Carolina property. Denike, then, through his lawyer, began suit against Degraaf in Rockland County, this State, where Denike now lives.

The suit will be tried in Westchester County, in the Supreme Court, counsel having agreed to that effect. Judge Cullen in Brooklyn had denied a motion to change the venue to New-York County.

Mr. Degraaf denied emphatically yesterday that he had ever told Mr. Denike or any one else that the sixteen lots were worth $125,000.

"The property was foreclosed," said Mr. Degraaf, "by the parties holding the first mortgage for non-payment of taxes and interest. Denike never paid a dollar. In order to protect the second mortgage of $8,000 the property was bought in for me for $60,000. As to the hotel on Sullivan's Island, which has been represented as worth $60,000, I will sell it for $8,000 cash."

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

Men's Suits to Order at Less Than the Cost of the Material.

"It is useless to deny that the recent financial strain and the obstructive tactics of the silver men in the Senate have severely hurt the trade in the finer grades of men's custom-made garments," said Mr. Morley, a member of the firm of George A. Castor & Co., yesterday, in their store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Consequently," he continued, "if the mountain won't come to Mohammed, he must go to the mountain. We have determined to turn out our splendid stock at cost or less rather than let it stick on our shelves and racks. Every suit we sell now is a permanent advertisement for us. Besides, as we employ several hundred hands in our shops, we desire to keep them steadily at work during the Winter season.

"If any man familiar with cloths of fine texture will step in, look at the materials we offer, and learn the prices we place on them, I think we will be pretty sure to enroll him as a steady customer for the future. Of course, we handle no goods save those of high grade and texture, which will wear well and not grow shiny or shabby. The quality and patterns of the goods speak for themselves."

Excise Commissioner Sued for Divorce.

William H. Townsend, an Excise Commissioner of Queens County, is charged by his wife with being a drunkard. Mrs. Townsend, who lives in Glen Head, was yesterday allowed $4 a week alimony and $50 counsel fees in her divorce suit in a Brooklyn court.

The couple were married in 1878. Mrs. Townsend says her life since has been one of prolonged misery. She accuses her husband of ill treatment and gross abuse, and says that on several occasions she and her children were forced to escape through windows to save their lives from Townsend's drunken fury.

Townsend denies the charge of ill treatment, and says his wife is angry because he is unable to support her like a Princess. He claims that religious zeal has upset her mind and made her a victim of hallucinations.

Closing His Tour of the County Fairs.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Gov. Flower arrived here this morning and took breakfast at the residence of Judge McLouth. At noon he was escorted to the Fair Ground, where he delivered an address on values in agricultural lands. He will pass through Albany to-morrow on his way to Indian and Lewis Lakes, in the Adirondacks, where he will fish and hunt for a few days.

AN OPPORTUNE FRIEND will be found in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, when racked by a severe Cold, and the many Lung or Throat affections which sometimes follow. This old remedy has met the approval of two generations, and is to-day as popular, safe, and effective as ever.—*Advertisement.*

SILKS AND VELVETS.

ON THE MAIN FLOOR

Additional lines of goods have been selected for the continuation of our Silk Sale. Large assortments of Novelty Silks, light and dark colorings, at $1.00 per yard; still richer and handsomer goods at $1.25 and $1.50 per yard.

At $2.00 per yard, several thousand yards, the same qualities as previously sold at from $4.00 to $6.00.

1,000 yards of Fancy Velvets, at $2.00; Half Price.

IN THE BASEMENT

23 inch Fancy Silks, for waists, etc., 35 cents a yard.

Novelty Silks 50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents a yard.

Black and Colored Crystaline; Satin Weaves in Changeable and Solid Colors; Figured Pongees and various other lines of desirable Silks costing less than $1.00 a yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

WAS WINTRY AT WHITE PLAINS.

In Consequence, the Attendance at Westchester Fair Dwindled.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—A wintry wind blew over the Westchester hills to-day, scattering cold rain wherever it went, and keeping the expected crowd away from the fair. There were only about 2,000 persons in attendance.

Among those in the grand stand was Capt. Herman Mohs of the staff of the Emperor of Germany. He was a guest of Alexander Taylor, Jr. Capt. Mohs married Mr. Taylor's cousin. He is on his way home from the World's Fair.

The baby show has been postponed until to-morrow. The judges will be Mrs. James McVicker, Mrs. Fred L. Stone, and Mrs. R. Gibert Thebaud.

The interest of the fashionable throng was centred, as usual, in the horse show. The judges for the several events were Col. De Lancey A. Kane, Col. R. W. Leonard, Howard Mott Potter, Richard P. Lounsbery, William E. Iselin, George R. Read, William L. Quintard, Francis A. Watson, Robert Graves, and R. Lambert Sackett.

J. Steiner's Reina took the first prize for the best standard-bred mare; John Brown's Nelly got the red ribbon, and T. G. Leroy's Grace the yellow ribbon.

The cup offered by H. Walter Webb for the best half-bred hackney under three years was won by Prescott Lawrence's Patrician. George R. Read's Trumps was awarded the second place, and his Sweet William the third mention.

Mrs. Manon Story's imported Lady Elsie won the William H. Catlin Cup for the best half-bred hackney over three years, the red ribbon going to Mr. Read's Tidy and the yellow ribbon to George Green's imported Mars.

There was a very pretty contest for the cup presented by Alexander Taylor, Jr., to tandems under 15½ hands. Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., won the blue ribbon, driving Flash and Lightning. Mr. Read's Chappy and Chumley got second place and Zulu and Spider, driven by Mrs. A. Kayne's groom, were considered third best.

There was a fine show of horses and rigs in the competition for the Horse Show Committee's cup for the best depot rig. F. E. Lewis's High Dandy won the cup. George and L. A. Galloway's Colonel, a seal bay horse, took the red ribbon. The third place was awarded to Mrs. W. B. Dickerman's chestnut gelding Sandy.

The show of saddle ponies was one of the most pleasing. Mrs. Marion Story's brown mare Lady Ethel, ridden gracefully by Mrs. Perry Tiffany, won the Horse Show Committee's cup. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman rode her bay mare Hustle in spirited fashion and blushingly received the red ribbon. P. P. Lewis's Midget was third.

There were only two contestants for the cup offered by Col. De Lancey A. Kane for the best four-in-hand team. T. A. Maitland, seated on a showy English drag, won the blue ribbon, and the red ribbon went to Elisha M. Fulton, Jr.

The last event of the horse show was the hunters' class. The cup was the gift of J. Borden Harriman. W. S. Vanderbilt Allen, with his tall bay mare Sweetheart, cleared all the hurdles in easy style and won the cup. R. E. Tod on Madge Coldstream and Master H. Sedgewick on Popover were not so fortunate, and after two trials they divided second and third honors between them, Mr. Tod getting the red ribbon.

BROKERS FLED IN FRIGHT.

But the Strangely-Acting Man in the Gallery Only Had an Epileptic Fit.

The brokers in the wheat pit at the Produce Exchange were busy shouting quotations at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a man appeared in the gallery almost over their heads, whose movements attracted notice. Some of the brokers who saw him quickly lost interest in the transactions on the floor and began getting behind tables, pillars, and boxes, and placing substantial obstructions between themselves and possible danger.

Their action drew further attention to the man, who appeared to be wandering about the gallery with evil intent. Presently the man fell down and almost at that instant the wheat pit was cleared of brokers, who evidently feared that a sure-enough assailant was after them and had fallen to intrench himself behind the barricade formed by the iron railing of the gallery, while he did his shooting.

After a little one of the brokers ordered a messenger boy to go up into the gallery and see what was the matter. The messenger stuck his head within the gallery door and quickly returned, saying that the man appeared to be ill, and that he did not see any signs of a revolver about him. Then an ambulance call was sent out, which brought a surgeon to the place. It was found that the man had been seized with an epileptic fit. As the surgeon carried him out he was identified as Edward Smith, who had formerly run one of the elevators in the Produce Exchange, and had been retired because of physical disability.

Erie Republicans Are Apathetic.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—If to-night's caucuses are a criterion, Erie County's place in the Republican Convention at Syracuse next week will go begging. The turnout was very small and there was but little interest in the selection of delegates to the six Assembly Conventions which will meet to-morrow. These conventions will elect thirty-eight delegates to Syracuse.

There were no contests to-night, and in some districts hardly half a dozen party voters turned out. In one district the polls were closed half an hour, and the district returns were at headquarters before the hour designated for closing the caucuses. More apathy is promised in to-morrow's conventions, and seats in the Syracuse delegation are likely to be had for the asking.

State Committeemen John N. Scatcherd and John R. Hazel, Chairman George Urban of the General Committee, Alderman John White, William B. Sirrett, and Otto Reinecke are the only leaders who are anxious to go. They will head the delegation. Buffalo has no candidate to bring before the State Convention next week, and to this is attributed much of the apathy shown in to-night's caucuses.

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the largest and most prominent wholesalers of Fine Clothing in this country, ARE RETAILING their entire stock of Men's and Youths' Suits, Trousers, Overcoats, Ulsters, Full-Dress Suits, &c., AT THEIR WHOLESALE PREMISES ON BLEECKER ST., COR. GREENE, MIDWAY BETWEEN BROADWAY AND THE BLEECKER ST. STATION OF THE 6TH AV. ELEVATED R. R.

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THE CONSOLIDATED ROAD.

Annual Report of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—The twenty-second annual report of the Board of Directors to the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, to be submitted at their annual meeting in this city Wednesday, Oct. 18, has just been issued. The report consists of thirty-two pages of closely printed matter, and President Charles P. Clarke, in his statement, among other things, states the following in regard to the business and condition of the company for the twelve months from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, inclusive: Earnings from passenger department, $9,807,545; from freight department, $8,115,524; from rents, $190,404; total gross earnings from operation, $18,113,474; less operating expenses, (68.5 per cent.,) $12,405,934; income on stocks, bonds, &c., $210,013; total income, $5,917,553. Deductions from income are as follows: Taxes, $845,858; interest on funded debt, current liabilities, deferred liabilities, rental of leased lines, &c., make total deductions of $2,919,554. Balance of income applicable to dividends, $2,997,998; dividends paid, $2,945,535; surplus for twelve months $52,463.

These figures include roads leased during the year, but do not include property acquired by lease of the Old Colony system, reports of which will date June 30, 1893. The report made last year covered 508.08 miles. The company now operates 1,493 miles. The report says: "Every share of the New-York, Providence and Boston has been converted into New-York, New-Haven and Hartford stock, as has also that of the Hartford and Connecticut Valley Railroad. Both roads have ceased to exist as separate corporations. The company's office building at New-Haven is nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January. Among the obligations caused by the absorption of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company and the lease of the Providence and Worcester and the Old Colony property, (which includes the Boston and Providence Railroad,) is the creation of new terminals in the City of Providence. An expenditure of not less than $1,500,000 must be made at that point. Of this substantially one-half will be required for the necessary real estate to be conveyed by the City of Providence at prices fixed by the contracts existing when this company came into possession of these roads. Work upon these terminals has been commenced, and will be prosecuted to completion. Effect of two or three years will probably be required.

"The contract with the Wagner Palace Car Company expired Oct. 31, 1892, by its own terms. The Directors, believing that the owners of the railroad are entitled to the revenues from parlor and sleeping cars on its lines, declined to renew the contract, and the company is now operating its own service, except that between Boston and Washington by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Although this country is now passing through a season of financial depression, the business of the company to the present time has been remarkably steady. The rapid application of electricity as a motive power upon the highways naturally brings the use of the railroad into direct competition thereby created with existing steam roads. The demands of the public upon steam railroads for expensive stations, prompt and frequent train service, and protection by gates and flagmen at grade crossings, in competition with the free right of way and cheaper construction of electric roads may be unjust, and the electric motor will at first diminish to an appreciable extent the earnings of steam railroads from local travel. An ultimate advantage by the development of local centres and of suburban properties may be anticipated, but meanwhile the owners of steam railroads may reasonably expect their managers to lessen local service in proportion to diminished business. Independent of any consideration of gain or loss, the duty remains to protect the public against the new danger created by these electric roads at railroad crossings. Accidents will be caused by the electric cars becoming disabled by loss of contact with the current and remaining helpless on the crossing. If the public exigency requires these roads to cross steam roads, it should first compel a separation of grades under the operation of law."

MADE BUSINESS ACTIVE.

Good Effect of News that the Senate Would Soon Vote on Repeal Bill.

All news received down town yesterday with reference to the prospects at Washington was of an encouraging character. Several of the leading houses had private dispatches which they said indicated almost to a certainty that a vote would be had in the Senate upon the Silver-Purchase Repeal bill within a week. The good feeling occasioned by news of this kind quickly spread to the Exchanges and was reflected in better prices for securities and staples than had prevailed for a long time. It seemed to be taken for granted that the information from Washington was authoritative and that repeal could not be much longer delayed.

The accumulation of money at the banks continues in undiminished volume. Large amounts of currency are coming in every day from the interior, and deposits within the week have increased so largely as to hold out the assurance that the bank statement to be issued to-day will show a better condition of the city banks in resources at hand than has been the case for many months.

The Sub-Treasury paid into the Clearing House yesterday $508,000 in gold coin, and the Loan Committee retired $940,000 of loan certificates, leaving outstanding $25,315,000. Notice was given of the retirement of $650,000 to-day. Loan certificates for the week ending yesterday were retired to the amount of $1,500,000.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

George W. Levi of Virginia to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Virginia.

Perry Bickford of Wyoming to be Surveyor General of Wyoming.

Erasmus D. Ralph of South Dakota to be Register of the Land Office at Rapid City, S. D.

First Lieut. J. J. Haden, Eighth Infantry, to be Captain.

Second Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Eighth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Commodore George Brown to be a Rear Admiral.

Capt. Edward E. Potter to be a Commodore.

For Senator and Assemblyman.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Elias Root of Tonawanda was nominated for State Senator by the Prohibitionists of the Twenty-ninth District this afternoon. Merritt D. Simons was nominated for the Assembly by Genesee County Prohibitionists.

Registered Trade Mark.

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Particular attention is given not only to the quality, but also to the making up of the goods of this class which we offer; even the lowest price articles are carefully and neatly made.

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Crib size, $5.00 and 7.50 per pair.
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22½x36 at 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, and 3.50 a pair.
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Also a variety of sizes and styles in Baby Pillow Cases.

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20x54, 20x63, 20x72, 21x63, 21x72, and 22½x72 to match pillow cases.

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REPORT ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

In Splendid Physical Condition, but Not Making Money.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company in their annual report to the Secretary of the Interior say that from a recent personal examination made by one of the Directors they are enabled to repeat with emphasis the statement of their predecessors last year as to the excellent physical condition of the system, both as to the main line and its important branches.

They are confident that at no time in the history of the company have its trackage, sidings, and terminal facilities been more complete; the condition and character of its motive power been so good, and the amount of its freight and passenger equipment been as extensive as at the present time. But while the business capacity of the road has thus been enlarged and its traffic facilities materially improved, its earnings for the fiscal year 1893, both gross and net, have considerably decreased.

Speaking generally, the causes of this decrease are the same that have diminished the transactions and business enterprise of the entire country. Under the stipulations contained in the collateral trust indenture no extensions have been made, no leases or guarantees of any kind assumed, no bonds issued, extended, or indorsed upon any part of the system since Sept. 4, 1891.

The earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railway proper for the year ended June 30, 1893, were as follows:

Earnings, $19,958,058, which is a decrease for the year of $1,952.

Expenses, $11,531,803, which is an increase for the year of $399,849. The surplus for the year was therefore $8,426,254, or $401,602 less than the year before.

The earnings for the entire system during the year covered by the report were $44,240,703, and the expenses $28,696,792. This is a decrease of $306,927 in the earnings and an increase of $174,681 in the expenses.

The approaching maturity of the subsidy debt due by this company to the United States seems to render imperative, in the opinion of the Directors, the adoption of such measures as will secure the best return possible to the Government and enable the company to discharge its great functions as a public carrier. The principal of the debt due the Government matures as follows:

Nov. 1, 1895, $640,000; Jan. 1, 1896, $1,440,000; Feb. 1, 1896, $4,320,000; Jan. 1, 1897, $6,640,000; Jan. 1, 1898, $17,342,512; Jan. 1, 1899, $3,157,000. Total—$33,539,512.

The gross amount of the debt, however, is obtained by adding to this amount the interest thereon at 6 per cent. for thirty years, which was the period of its bonds. Deducting from this amount the sums paid the Government, and its credits for mail and freight carriage, the sum due the Government to-day is approximately $55,000,000. The present value, however, of this debt is considerably less than the amount given, as the debt does not mature until the bonds mature. The Directors renew their recommendations made in other reports that the Government make a prompt, fair and complete adjustment of its financial relations with the company; this, they say, would be for the great interest of all parties concerned.

The report is signed by E. Ellery Anderson, Joseph W. Paddock, and Fitzhugh Lee.

RailroadNotes and Personals.

—Permission was granted by the United States Court in Springfield, Ill., yesterday, to the receivers of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad to borrow not exceeding $60,000 for the purpose of paying back salaries of the employes of the road.

The Northern Pacific receivers have decided not to pay the interest on the second mortgage bonds which falls due on Monday.

JACK M'AULIFFE'S BENEFIT.

Charley Mitchell Received a Grand Reception in Claremont Hall.

Champion Lightweight Pugilist "Jack" McAuliffe was given a testimonial in the Claremont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. The show was poorly advertised and the house was only half filled. The bout that attracted the most attention was the set-to between Charley Mitchell and "Jim" Hall.

Mitchell was given a grand reception. As soon as he made his appearance, dressed in tight-fitting white tights, the spectators jumped to their feet, waved their hats and canes, and shouted as loudly as they could. William A. Brady, the manager of James Corbett, Lawyer Price, and a coterie of the American champion's friends had seats close to the stage, and they appeared to be surprised at the greeting the British champion received. It was anything but pleasing to them. Mitchell bowed politely, walked to the centre of the stage, and said:

"Gentlemen, I thank you kindly for this cordial greeting. I am sorry, however, to see so many empty seats. As a fighter the calibre of my friend, Mr. McAuliffe, deserves a 'bumper.' Of course, you all know that we pugilists need the sinews of war—"

"How about Corbett?" interrupted one of the spectators.

"Oh, I guess he's all right," was Mitchell's response. "I have nothing to say about Mr. Corbett other than that I will be prepared to meet him on the night designated for our contest. As regards the issue, I have got nothing to say. Again I thank you for your kind reception."

As Mitchell walked to his corner somebody proposed "three cheers for Charley," and they were given with a will while Manager-Matchmaker-Press Agent Brady looked on in astonishment. As the Englishman sat down, he said in an undertone to a friend close to the stage, "If I get many more such receptions in Brooklyn I shall certainly run for office here."

The bout between Mitchell and Hall was tame, but everybody admired the form of the man selected to meet Corbett. He is twenty pounds lighter than he was when he was here last Spring.

McAuliffe sparred three rounds with "Mike" Leonard, who made a very poor showing against the champion. There were about ten other bouts of more or less interest.

"Boss" McLaughlin, Chief McLaughlin, City Clerk Cummings,

PAGES 9–10. SATURDAY, **The New-York Times.** SEPT. 30, 1893. PAGES 9–10.

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Features of the struggle for the America's Cup; the race track, the baseball diamond, the tennis court, and the bicycle.

ART AND LITERATURE.
Criticisms of all the new books; romance and poetry; gossip of the studio and library.

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The stage in this city, in Boston, Chicago, and other places, and abroad; the newest features in musical and theatrical lines.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is unequaled in its synopsis of the business situation, and Sunday's paper will be no exception to the rule of excellence and correctness.

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Every matter of interest, at home and abroad, will be told in an attractive manner, with that strict attention to fact which has made the news of THE NEW-YORK TIMES always reliable.

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The twenty-fifth anniversary of Cardinal Gibbons's elevation to the episcopacy. A great event in the history of the Catholic Church in this country.

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An elegant shaft to commemorate Washington's victory. This great battlefield of the Revolutionary war to be marked by a bronze statue on a marble pillar.

BRILLIANT OCTOBER STARS.
Glories of the Autumn heavens. Longer nights as the sun hastens toward the south, leaving the hunter's moon to illuminate the nights.

DUMAS REVIVAL IN PARIS.
Plays which are offered for the amusement and edification of the people of the gay French capital—a comedy of father-in-law and mother-in-law.

Everything which can interest anybody will be found in the

NEW-YORK TIMES

OF

SUNDAY.

Price... FIVE CENTS.

READING AND THE COAL TRADE

THE COSTLY SCHEME TO PERFECT A MONOPOLY.

The Failure of Which Involved the Reading Company in Bankruptcy—Further Evidence of the Unfitness of Mr. Harris to be in Control of Any Great Corporation—Remarkable Apathy of the Trustee of the General Mortgage Bonds—Assets Which if Collected Would More Than Meet All Liabilities.

In the article published in The Times yesterday attention was called to the doom awaiting Reading in the event of the success of the plan of rehabilitation, which was so determinedly pushed by the receivers in their own interest. The jeopardy in which Reading's general business, and in particular its coal business, would have been placed was detailed at some length. There were, however, certain special dangers even of a far wider reaching nature, which, if the plan had become operative, would certainly have put the property beyond hope of resurrection. The seven years' trust would have prevented the stockholders receiving any light on the conduct of the property, and it would have removed all possibility of self-protection until too late. The success of that plan would permanently have burdened Reading with the Lehigh Valley lease and the policy of coal purchase, and these two items alone would soon have exhausted all the available funds which the plan promised to secure. The readers of The Times are now familiar with the proposition that the value of Reading depends on its coal business—in other words, the mining, transportation, and selling of its own coal.

The scheme of Mr. McLeod to combine the anthracite coal roads, which so soon came to grief, left the Reading burdened not only with the Lehigh Valley lease, but with the necessity of purchasing coal from the private operators on the lines of the Lehigh Valley. These purchases had a meaning, so long as Mr. McLeod's combination could control the production of anthracite. Whether it is possible to control prices by controlling the production is a matter that is not entirely clear. There are many circumstances which may defeat the end of even the most complete monopoly, particularly if the object happens to be the maintaining of prices above a legitimate level. In the first place, the unusual price may lead to a diminished consumption, and this in turn may so increase the cost of production that, notwithstanding the increase in price, profit is wiped out. In the case of coal it must be remembered that, while anthracite has certain advantages over bituminous, which will always give it the market when competing at the same, or even a somewhat increased, price, the advantage has its limits, and if the price is too high the monopoly may be destroyed by the competition of bituminous coal. It is assumed, of course, that the combination is a perfect monopoly, but if, as was the case in the Reading, it is not a monopoly at all, but only an imperfect combination, these factors come still more strongly into play and the maintaining of prices becomes a much more difficult problem. It is certain, however, that the control of production is an absolute necessity in any attempt to maintain prices by artificial means, and when that control no longer exists, an attempt to keep prices up artificially by purchases embracing only a small proportion of the total product is an absurdity. If this is true in general, how much more so is it of a bankrupt corporation? If such methods must necessarily bring insolvency on the wealthiest, by what arguments can it be excused in the case of a debtor in receivers' hands? Moreover, while it may or may not be correct in principle for private parties to combine together for the purpose of controlling prices, how can such combination be tolerated when the chief corporation in it is in the hands of the court, operated by the receivers as agents of the court?

Surely the picture of the Reading, insolvent and operated by the court, buying coal for no other purpose than maintaining artificially high prices, is a remarkable one. A most singular thing, as pointed out by Mr. Rice in his statement of July 15 (the statement, by the way, which was the direct cause of the abrogation of the Lehigh Valley lease and of the discontinuance of the coal purchases) was that Mr. Harris indulged himself in this expensive luxury of purchasing coal for the purpose of keeping up prices during the period when the Nation was in a state of great agitation on account of a similar attempt on the part of the United States to keep up the price of silver without controlling the production of that article. The moment the coal combination came to an end, Reading had more control of the production of coal than the United States had of the production of silver. Mr. Rice furthermore pointed out that the United States was in a far better position to protect the price of silver by purchasing that product than Reading was to protect the price of coal by purchasing coal, as the United States does not draw its own revenue from the mining or selling of silver, while the Reading draws the bulk of its revenue from the mining and selling of coal. Mr. Rice also pointed out that the production of Reading's own mines would be necessarily curtailed by reason of these purchases. "What does it avail," he asked, "to buy a commodity to keep up the price when at the same time that price is depressed by offering the commodity for sale?" Reading, under that policy, was compelled to invest its earnings in purchasing coal until its resources came to an end. Before the end came, however, it had been compelled to suffer its resources to be constantly diminished, as it dared not make any efforts to sell its own coal for fear of depressing the price. The result of this policy was an accumulation of coal on its hands and the diminution of its output. The difficulties of maintaining prices under that method became constantly greater, for the reason that the vacuum in the market made by Reading's accumulation and curtailment was speedily filled by the increased output of the other companies. The increase was stimulated by the course of the Reading management and resulted in overproduction, which made the maintaining of prices constantly more difficult, and would finally have made it impossible. Who, indeed, can withstand the temptation of overproducing when some one else maintains prices? By this method, in the four months from Feb. 20 to June 20, the Reading accumulated coal and coal accounts to the amount of nearly $2,000,000, which, as Mr. Rice says, "for a bankrupt concern, was going the pace." That necessarily the whole edifice would topple over sooner or later was an irresistibly logical conclusion. That such a so-called policy should have been pursued demonstrated Mr. Harris's complete unfitness to be in control of any great corporation.

There is no doubt but that the extraordinary decrease in the coal output of Reading this year, concurrent with the very heavy increase by the other companies, has been the result of this policy. The impotence of the present management in failing to earn the interest even on the general mortgage bonds, which, under any kind of administration not wholly incompetent or dishonest would be a gilt-edged security, primarily resulted from this treasonable attempt to maintain prices for the benefit of other roads by the purchase of coal. In his first report to the Trustees, Mr. Rice urged the discontinuance of the purchases, and he never ceased criticising as folly or worse the policy of Mr. Harris. It is said that Mr. Harris has slept on anthracite, and that, therefore, the value of his opinion is so much greater than that of Mr. Rice that, no matter what Mr. Rice might say, Mr. Harris must be upheld. The Trustee under the general mortgage bonds, acting on this theory, instead of doing all in its power to guard the interests of those who had reposed confidence in it, enlisted under the banner of Mr. Harris and has followed him loyally to ruin. It is all very well to shield the Trustee company on the ground that it was deceived, as others were, in overvaluing Mr. Harris's abilities. That contention, however, can hardly cover its acquiescence in the failure of Mr. Harris to collect the amounts which were due the Reading Company for coal it had sold. When last seen, some time in June, these accounts owed by perfectly solvent dealers amounted to over $6,000,000, a sum, if it had been collected, sufficient not only to have paid the Speyer loan in full and the interest on the general mortgage bonds, but to have placed the company in a solvent and a perfectly easy condition. No effort was made by the trust company to remedy this most unsatisfactory condition of affairs.

Mr. Rice, when in Europe, had considered the question of financing these large amounts, tied up in this manner, and had interested several very important houses. He presented his plan to Mr. McLeod, and although Mr. McLeod had made an arrangement with the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, the amount borrowed by him on the coal and coal accounts was so insignificant compared with the value of the coal and the excellence of the accounts that there was still plenty of margin for Mr. Rice's plan. Only ordinary business knowledge and tact were required to carry it to a successful conclusion. Unfortunately, Mr. Harris had neither the energy nor the tact, nor did he seek to inspire the necessary confidence in himself to promote the credit of the company. On the contrary, by word and pen, he used all his influence as a receiver and as the President, to discredit the company and to make it appear a poor concern that could only be saved by the generous intervention of philanthropists under the sole condition that he should become the irresponsible head of the company for seven years.

CORONERS CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Many Shortcomings Set Forth in a Presentment by the Grand Jury.

With Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions yesterday the September Grand Jury filed its presentment respecting the Coroners' office, based upon the investigation which had been in progress for a number of days. The presentment, which was read by Foreman Emanuel Bloomingdale, concluded with the following recommendations:

"We believe that the long-standing maladministration of the Coroners' office in this county is a cause of embarrassment to the interests of public justice, and that a more satisfactory means of discharging the important functions now devolving upon the Coroners' office, namely, first, investigation of sudden and suspicious deaths, and, secondly, the examination and commitment of persons charged with causing such deaths, ought to be provided for by law. The latter function could be performed by the ordinary committing magistrates, who now have concurrent jurisdiction with the Coroners in homicide cases, and the preliminary inquiry as to the cause of death could be satisfactorily conducted by a medical examiner or other official appointed by appropriate authority.

"We earnestly recommend that the subject we have treated of be brought to the attention of the Constitutional Convention, now soon to be convened, in order that the Constitution may be so amended that the office of Coroner as it now exists should be abolished, and in its place shall be substituted a method of procedure in accordance with the views above expressed."

In opening the presentment the Grand Jury rehearses the circumstances leading to the investigation. The members in the discharge of their duties during the present term had visited the House of Detention and found there three witnesses who had been confined by one of the Police Justices on July 8 for a homicide committed on the day previous. These witnesses complained that the authorities had taken no action in the case, and the Grand Jury found that the District Attorney's office knew nothing whatever bearing upon it. No return had been made from the Coroners' office nor from any of the Police Justices.

This case, it was found, was but an instance of a long continued practice in the Coroners' office, as shown by those summoned before the Grand Jury.

"From the sworn testimony of these witnesses," says the presentment, "it appears that abuses have long existed in the Coroners' office detrimental to the public interests, and directly affecting the administration of public justice. These abuses are apparently the result of a long existing lack of system and habit of delay on the part of the Coroners and those subordinate to them in the business of that office."

The presentment calls attention to the mandatory provisions of the New-York City Consolidation act respecting reports of Coroners to be made to the Board of Health and the District Attorney, the latter in homicidal cases, all of which have been ignored. A list of the homicidal cases reported to the Coroners since Jan. 1, 1893, and the inaction in almost every case was annexed to the presentment as an exhibit. Sixty cases in all were thus reported, and in about one-half of them no papers have yet been sent to the District Attorney, although in some of them the inquests were held in February of this year.

The same dereliction is reported respecting such cases, other than homicide, which should be made known to the Board of Health.

The Grand Jury, in speaking of the effort made to excuse the delays upon the ground that the stenographer of the Board of Coroners cannot do all the work required, points out that this official, with $2,500 a year salary and 6 cents a folio for all transcripts, having undertaken the duties has little cause of complaint.

Details of the Coroners' office, the presentment says, are conducted in a very unbusinesslike manner, the Chief Clerk and assistants looking after clerical work and the former recognizing no particular Coroner as his superior officer, to the detriment of sound business methods. The stenographer has been in the habit of selecting the order in which he shall prepare evidence, and the time he shall take, and the whole work of the department has apparently been left to subordinates.

The presentment was signed by Foreman Bloomingdale and Secretary William T. Slater of the Grand Jury. When Mr. Bloomingdale had finished reading it Judge Fitzgerald complimented the jury upon the work it had performed during the term. Respecting the presentment, the Judge said copies would be forwarded to the Governor and to the Constitutional Convention when it shall meet. The Judge said he would also have the presentment made known in any other direction, legislative or otherwise, which might be suggested.

THE COLUMBIA'S MACHINERY.

Assertions that Defects Were Found During the Recent Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The impression that there is something radically wrong in the construction of the cruiser Columbia, built by the Cramps of Philadelphia, grows stronger every day. The fact that her builders have decided to give her a second trial strengthens this belief. Immediately after the vessel's return from her preliminary trial down Delaware Bay a short while ago, there were all sorts of stories afloat regarding the unsatisfactory result of the trip, though she came up the Delaware River with flying colors and the figures 21 3-10 knots painted upon a flag.

Her outing only amounted to four or five days, and the reason assigned for her early return was "rough weather." It was also given out that she had developed splendid seagoing qualities, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions which she encountered. To all questions regarding what happened on her late trip, the Cramps have been enthusiastic regarding the behavior of the ship. True, they say her engines did not work as smoothly as those of the New-York, which were the finest ever constructed, but they contend that on the second trip of the great cruiser, which takes place Oct. 9, the Columbia will do equally excellent work.

The statement that the machinery did not work smoothly is explained, from an authoritative source by the assertion now current that, instead of the Columbia putting back to Philadelphia because of stormy weather, the real fact was that, after a short spin off the Delaware capes, she came inside of Delaware Breakwater with hot journals, and with the liner of the high-pressure cylinder of one of the engines cracked. An examination which has been made of the machinery discloses that not only must this liner be renewed before another trial of the Columbia can take place, but all piston rods must be overhauled.

It is also said that when the big cruiser put to sea she carried a force of 260 men in the engineer's department. The war complement for the Columbia on a heavy basis is stated as being 190. In the engineers' force provided by the Cramps for the Columbia, nearly every water tender and oiler and every man in charge of an auxiliary engine was a licensed engineer.

Jarvis-Conklin Receivership Temporary.

Business went on as usual yesterday at the office of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company at 40 Wall Street, which passed into the hands of receivers on Thursday. Messrs. Jarvis and Conklin, the receivers, have had charge of the company since its organization and are thoroughly familiar with its affairs. Mr. Conklin is at the office in this city, Mr. Jarvis being in charge at Kansas City.

Mr. Conklin said yesterday that the company is in thoroughly good shape, except for the lack of available cash, and that as soon as the general financial situation improves, the receivorships will probably be withdrawn and the company will proceed with business as usual. The only purpose, he said, in having the receivers appointed was to save the company from possible embarrassment by reason of demands that would cripple its assets.

BROOKLYN CITIZENS AROUSED

FEELING AGAINST THE RING GAINS STRENGTH DAILY.

Prospects Good for Lovers of Honest Government and Decency in Politics Combining in a Grand Rally Against Ring Rule—Democrats and Republicans Join Hands in the Popular Rebellion—Views of Men Who Are Reformers for Principle and Not for Gain.

The intense feeling against the high-handed Brooklyn ring gains strength every day. Strong in their first move of opposition, the lovers of decency and probity in government find, everywhere they turn, new sympathizers and new supporters. So great is becoming the popular outcry against the unholy alliances of the ringsters that the foundations of their structure of political infamy are showing the premonitory symptoms of a rapid fall.

It is not a party or section of a party that is now so outspoken in denunciation of the unholy affiliation of political tricksters and Coney Island prize fighters. Men, and the best men, of all parties are banding together to protect what of good is left in the municipality.

The appointment of a Committee of One Hundred, announced in Thursday's New-York Times, finds general favor among the best citizens of Brooklyn. The men chosen as the Vigilance Committee, to try, condemn, and dispose of the ringsters, and to select for the government of the city men who will work for its good, are pleasing alike to the men of probity in both the great parties.

A number of them were seen yesterday and asked as to their acceptance of the appointment and their views on the situation.

William H. Williams said: "The Republicans of Brooklyn, who are opposed to the present Democratic control of the city, must, in order to succeed, have the support of other elements opposed to the present Democratic Government. Consequently, it is proper and desirable for them to confer with these elements in advance as to the choice of a good and strong candidate."

"The movement meets with my hearty approbation," Gen. C. T. Christensen said, "and I shall devote to it all the time I can spare. Whether I shall be able to go to the meeting Monday evening I do not know, but you can say that I favor the movement for municipal reform."

"I believe it is time we had a change in the City Government," Isaac H. Carey declared. "I am in favor of an independent nominee for Mayor, a man who would not be controlled by either machine. I am a Republican, but I would rather vote for an independent Democrat than a machine Republican. I believe the names printed as representing the membership of the Committee of One Hundred are those of men who are in earnest in their efforts to give this beautiful city a better Government."

Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James said: "I am thoroughly in accord with the movement to further which this committee has been named."

James McKeen said: "I am in favor of any movement which will result in the election of a good Republican Mayor. If the Committee of One Hundred can aid in such a result, or the betterment of the City Government of Brooklyn, I am in favor of it."

"As I understand it," Wayland Trask said, "the movement has for its object putting in the field a candidate for Mayor who is not controlled by any party or boss. This being the case, I think it should have the support of all good citizens."

Ex-Supervisor Henry A. Willis said: "I do not yet know what this movement is. I am, however, in favor of anything that will bring about a change in the Municipal Government. I think this is a year when it can be accomplished."

Col. Henry E. Roehr, editor of the Brooklyn Freie Presse, said: "I shall attend the meeting Monday night, and my action will be governed by what I consider the best interests of the city. Honesty and economy, not party, should be brought into municipal affairs."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford said: "I was so active in the citizens' movement eight years ago which nominated Gen. John B. Woodward that I feel it would be unwise for me to take any part in the present movement. Eight years ago the forces that should have acted together to secure good government divided and by supporting two candidates permitted Mr. Whitney's election. I hope wiser councils will prevail now, and that all citizens who put the good of Brooklyn above the triumph of party can act together intelligently and effectively. I don't think I shall serve on the Citizens' Committee, but I hope that its action, and that of the Republican City Convention, will be such that but one candidate will be presented against the candidate of the Democratic City Convention."

Edwin A. Packard, President of the New-York Guarantee and Trust Company, said: "I am in favor of the movement, but I shall await developments at the meeting before making any stronger statement of my opinions."

Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder said: "I am at present undecided as to whether I shall accept my appointment on the committee, and I cannot now say whether I am in favor of the purposes for which the committee is formed."

CHARITY NOT TO BE WASTED.

Timely Advice from Associated Benevolent Organizations.

From the central offices of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, the following statement has been issued:

The undersigned societies, after careful investigation and study of the condition of the unemployed in our city, unite in the following statement to the public of New York:

1. That, while there is now much distress among certain classes of the population, the accounts of it have been exaggerated, and the existing charitable societies and other relief agencies will be able to meet the present emergency as they have been in the past, if they receive the usual support from the public.

2. But that in the Winter months before us many worthy families who have not yet made any application for aid, by reason of the fact that they have had some means laid aside for a rainy day, will doubtless be forced to call for relief. This will require not only the usual gifts from the charitably inclined, but also largely increased gifts to meet these worthy and needy cases.

3. That we do most earnestly deprecate all indiscriminate relief, whether in the shape of money, food, coal, or other gifts. Such alms, however well and kindly meant, inevitably tend to pauperize the recipients, as well as to attract to the city an army of vagrants, in addition to numbers of the unemployed of other places.

4. That we respectfully beg to recommend the charitably disposed not to give money or other gifts without knowledge or investigation, such relief only tending to encourage beggary and increase pauperism. They will accomplish far more real good and also escape frequent imposture by sending their gifts to the regular charities and benevolent societies of the city, where each case will be intelligently investigated and regularly and promptly cared for. These societies, as stated above, will require the increased and generous contributions of the public to enable them to discharge the trust reposed in them and meet the difficulties of the coming Winter.

The address is approved by sixteen benevolent and charitable organizations representing various creeds and nationalities. Among the signers are the Children's Aid Society, the German Society, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the United Hebrew Charities, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters.

Two Lives Lost in a Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—A blaze this morning on Camp Street resulted in the loss of about $25,000 worth of property and two lives. The fire originated in the mattress factory of W. H. Foster at 168 and 170 Camp Street. While the fire was at its height the crowd was startled by the appearance of a man in the second story of the building. Ladders were run up and firemen quickly reached the man and brought him to the ground, but he was already dead. At the morgue he was identified as W. H. Foster, the owner of the factory.

When the fire was under control the firemen found the dead body of Noah Alexander lying on a bed. He had been employed in the factory.

The fire completely destroyed the factory and badly damaged the adjoining buildings, occupied by the Edwards Cornice Works and the Sunlight Gas Machine Works. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TO IMPROVE THE WATER FRONT.

Public Hearing on the Dock Commissioners' Big Plans.

The Dock Board's big plans for the improvement of the North, East, and Harlem River water fronts were taken up by the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday for a public hearing.

Incidentally, Mayor Gilroy and Controller Myers could not agree upon an important section of the improvement. People said afterward that the disagreement had strained the friendly relations between the Mayor and the Controller.

The Dock Board submitted its plans several months ago, and yesterday was fixed as the date for the public hearing. The amount involved was figured at about $11,000,000. It was estimated that it would take about ten years to complete the work. The Dock Board's plans included the following changes:

Sea wall through Piers (old) 26 and 27 North River and the intervening bulkheads on each side, at the foot of Barclay Street and Park Place.

Sea wall along the bulkhead line through Piers (old) 19 and 18 North River, at the expense of John H. Starin.

Water front improvements along the Harlem River, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Seventh Avenue.

Water front improvements and exterior street, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-third Street, and from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-fourth Street, East River.

Water front improvements between Seventy-second Street and One Hundredth Street, North River, along Riverside Park.

Water front improvements between Charles and West Twenty-third Streets, North River.

Purchase of water rights at Forty-third Street, North River, from Knickerbocker Ice Company.

The call for a public hearing on these important matters by the Sinking Fund Commissioners brought a big crowd to the Mayor's office at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon.

The danger that seemed to threaten Riverside Park from the chance of the water front there being turned over to the Dock Department attracted particular interest to the proceedings. Delegations from the West End Property Owners' Association, the Riverside Park Association, and the Colonial Club were on hand to protest against this part of the plan. Cyrus Clark, James A. Deering, and others acted as spokesmen.

After some discussion, in which Dock Commissioner Phelan said his department did not propose to build docks right away on the Riverside water front, Mayor Gilroy, addressing those present, said:

"How many of you are opposed to this part of the plan?"

"We all are," came in a chorus.

Mr. Phelan said the Dock Board merely wanted the property purchased by the city, so that bulkhead lines could be laid out in a proper manner. He said the property owners were originally in favor of this idea.

The part of the plan relating to the Riverside water front was withdrawn.

When the plans for improving the water front along the Harlem River were taken up, the Controller began to object. He said these plans covered more than a mile of the river front above One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. This, with the indentations, would necessitate the construction of 16,000 feet of bulkhead, instead of 5,300 feet, as specified. The effect, he said, would be purely speculative in character and beneficial only to a few interested parties.

The Mayor took the same ground on this matter as the Controller, and that section of the plan was also withdrawn.

Dock Commissioner Phelan then offered the plan for improving the river front from Charles Street to West Twenty-third Street. The idea, he explained, was to build several large piers on this stretch of water front. The improvement would cost millions of dollars.

Mr. Phelan argued that this part of the general plan was very necessary, because it would furnish accommodations for the great Atlantic steamers, which otherwise would be forced to seek dock room in Brooklyn or New-Jersey.

Controller Myers took the ground that this work would be very expensive and that time should be taken to consider it carefully. For the present he was opposed to it.

Orlando B. Potter, representing a committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, opposed this part of the plan. He said he had carefully investigated the subject and had come to the conclusion that the work could not be done for $20,000,000. The Dock Department had estimated that the work would cost $6,755,000. Mr. Potter regarded the estimates as altogether too low. He said action ought to be deferred until more arguments against the plan could be presented.

"There has already been about three months' notice of this hearing," said the Mayor. "I think time enough has already been given."

The delay, the Mayor thought, should be terminated and the ocean steamships should be provided with modern piers.

G. Waldo Smith argued on the same line with Mr. Potter. B. F. Brown said the proposed improvement would ruin the lumber business. The Mayor said the lumber business was steadily moving up town.

Chief Engineer Greene of the Dock Department said it would probably take twelve years to complete the work.

The Mayor thought action should be taken at once, and he called for a vote on this part of the plans. The Controller asked for delay.

"I am ready to vote now," said the Mayor.

The vote was taken. All the Commissioners but the Controller voted "yea." The Controller voted "nay."

The Controller's negative vote, it was understood, acted as a veto. The Mayor was annoyed.

"I regard it," he said, "as a great public calamity to have action blocked by a public official. This improvement is a necessary one."

The Controller insisted that he was not voting against the proposed improvement, and said he only wanted time to give the matter further consideration.

"Yet you voted 'nay.' You were prepared enough for that," said the Mayor.

"Let me explain," said the Controller.

"There is no necessity," said the Mayor. "Your vote has settled the matter."

Mr. Myers said he would vote to reconsider, to show that he was not opposed to the improvement. The Mayor said that, as the Controller had voted in the minority, he could not do that.

"I give warning," said the Mayor, "that I will do all in my power to have the law amended so that the vote of one official cannot block a great public improvement."

After the meeting the Mayor questioned whether the Controller's negative vote acted as a veto, inasmuch as the vote was upon the plans, and not upon the purchase of the property, and it was decided to submit the question to Corporation Counsel Clark for an opinion. The Controller and the Mayor had a long talk about the matter after the meeting, and the Controller afterward reiterated that he was not opposed to the improvement, but that, inasmuch as it was a work of great magnitude, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, he thought more time should be given to its consideration.

Lost His Prospective Bride.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—But for an unexpected countermanding telegram, Samuel J. Macdonald, Assistant City Counsel, would have started for Cincinnati to-morrow afternoon to be married on Oct. 3 to Miss Anna Harper, a young woman of that city. The telegram was received this morning and reads as follows:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 29.

Samuel J. Macdonald, Prudential Building:

MY DEAR MR. MACDONALD: I am pained and mortified to express to you the information that Anna was secretly married yesterday afternoon to a Mr. Hunter of Wyoming.

Mrs. Harper is completely prostrated.

JOHN W. HARPER.

Mr. Harper is the father of the young woman to whom Mr. Macdonald was to be married. The news in the telegram was a terrible blow to Mr. Macdonald, as he had not entertained a suspicion that Miss Harper was not ready and anxious for their marriage next week.

Mr. Macdonald formed the acquaintance of Miss Harper at Asbury Park a year ago.

Brunswick's Pestilence.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Sept. 29.—Twenty new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day. One death has occurred, Mrs. J. R. Mullin, whose husband died last week.

Surgeon Faget says that the outlook is favorable for a large increase in cases during the next fifteen days, but the mortality will probably be small because of the colder weather. All persons in Brunswick who are willing to nurse the sick have been waited upon by Surgeon Murray's committee and are being organized to handle an epidemic on a large scale.

Married at the Cave of the Winds.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—A novel marriage ceremony was performed here this morning. Walter S. Stewart of Pittsburg, Penn., and Miss Minnie Weller of Allegheny, Penn., were wedded by Justice of the Peace Russell at the entrance to the Cave of the Winds, below the cliff on Goat Island.

AN "INFANT INDUSTRY" TO CLOSE.

The Elizabethport Tin-Plate Works of Campaign Fame Are Doomed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 29.—The Morewood tin-plate works will close permanently on Saturday. Some of the hands will go back to Wales, and the others will go West, where tin-plate works are in operation.

The Morewood plant was located here two years ago. During the Presidential campaign it employed 100 hands. It was alluded to by the Republican newspapers and stump speakers as a big thing for Elizabethport, but it failed to prove so, and now terminates its existence.

After the election, business at the works began to slacken. The hands began to be laid off. Until recently not over forty were employed, and these at small wages.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—**The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was fifty, of whom twenty-one were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death. Among the appointments were the following:**

Maine—Mrs. J. A. Perkins, Bridgewater; Lucy A. Hawkes, Chicopee.

Massachusetts—Daniel Cooney, West Newbury.

New-York—J. J. Schoonmaker, Accord, Ulster County; Myron Brown, Berkshire, Tioga County; F. B. Potter, Chestertown, Warren County; J. A. Lodge, Montgomery, Orange County; L. M. Boyo, Moriah, Essex County; James Cushing, Vail's Gate, Orange County.

Pennsylvania—M. B. Rinehart, Mountain Home.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wheat Was Dull, but Closed Higher, and Provisions Were Inactive.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—There was very little trading early in wheat, and the market was dull. Fluctuations were within a range of ⅜c. Shortly before the close, however, more activity was shown, and prices advanced about 1c, the market closing ½c higher for May and ⅜c higher for December. There was not a great deal of outside business, although New-York was credited with selling considerable wheat early. It appeared as if some influence was holding wheat around 69c, as every time the price touched that figure enough buying orders appeared to prevent any further decline. Cables were weaker and lower, and the receipts in the Northwest continue heavy. There is a well-defined opinion that the farmers' deliveries will show a sharp falling off now that plowing and seeding are being done, every available person in the country being pressed into service for this purpose.

The export clearances were moderate, aggregating 414,000 bushels in wheat and flour. New-York reported five loads taken for export, and it was claimed that a fair quantity of the lower grades was sold here for shipment. The report that Portugal had reduced its duty helped prices some. Advices from Washington spoke encouragingly of definite action being taken by the Senate toward repeal of the Sherman law. The late bulge was attributed to this. Shorts were heavy buyers on the upturn. F. G. Logan & Co. and Kennett, Hopkins & Co. bought around the low prices. Local receipts were 153 cars, 8 over the estimates.

Corn was only moderately active, and fluctuations covered but a three-eighths of 1c range. The feeling was fairly steady. No important changes in value took place, although the near-by options were relatively stronger than May. The trade was most entirely local, early trades being at yesterday's closing prices, and soon afterward sold down ⅛c, when the buying became more urgent, caused the price to reach ⅝c, declining fractionally, acted firm, and closed with a gain of 1 1-16c for May. There was no important or significant trading by the parties largely interested, though a prominent shipping concern led the selling and a commission house was buying. Receipts, 678 cars, were about the number expected. Outside markets were all steady. Cables were lower on spot and about steady for futures. Exports were small, but withdrawals from store and elevator; sales, 4 cars No. 2 white, 35@35½c, track; 6,000 bushels No. 3 white, 34¾c, store; 2 cars No. 2 mixed, 33c, track. Barley in good demand; West-ern No. 1, 66c; No. 2, 60c; lower grades, 47@58c; State, 68@70c, to arrive. Rye firm; No. 2, 52c. Flour quiet, steady; best Spring, $4.20@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45. Rye flour, $3@$3.10. Millfeed quiet, steady, unchanged. Total freights lower; wheat, 4¼c; corn, 3½c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 57,000 bbls; wheat, 115,000 bushels; corn, 212,000 bushels; oats, 238,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 240,000 bushels; corn, 94,000 bushels; oats, 26,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 62,000 bbls; wheat, 65,000 bushels; corn, 86,000 bushels; oats, 75,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Flour—There was a fair inquiry and moderate sales at about steady prices. Receipts, 5,795 bbls; shipments, 4,893 bbls. Bran higher and firm; sales, country points 3 cars bulk at 52c, 5 cars at 53c, 2 cars sacked at 57c; east track and East St. Louis rate points, 1 car, bulk, at 55c, 8 cars sacked at 59c; 18 do at 60c. Wheat firm, higher; spots, 77,594 bushels; shipments, 29,191 bushels. September, 62½c; October, 62¾c; December, 66¾c; May, 74¾c. Corn higher; receipts, 91,000 bushels; shipments, 41,612 bushels; September, 37c; October, 36½c; December, 36½c; year, 35¾c; May, 40c. Oats quiet, but firm; receipts, 30,895 bushels; shipments, 11,877 bushels; September, 27c; October, 27¾c; May, 31½c. Pork—Standard mess selling at $17.75; on orders, $18.50. Lard—Prime steam, 9¼c, nominal. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 7c; longs and clear ribs, 10c; shorts, 10¼c. High wines steady at $1.12. Wool—Market quiet, fair demand. Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 16@16½c; medium clothing, 15½@16c; light fine, 13@14c; heavy, 11@12c. Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, 14@14½c; coarse, 12@13c; light fine, 11@12c; heavy, 11@12c; Texas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Medium, 15@15½c; coarse, 13@14c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—Flour firm: fair to good demand; Spring patents, $4@$4.25; fancy, $3.25@$3.70; family, $2.75@$3. Wheat—No. 2 red, 64c; No. 3 red, 62c. Corn—No. 2 white, 43c; No. 2 mixed, 42½c; No. 3 mixed, 41½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 3 white, 32c. Rye—Market remains steady at 53c. Pork—Sales, mess, $17@$17.25; clear mess, $18.25@$18.50; family pork, $17; clear family, $20. Kettle lard steady; sales of leaf lard, 10¼c; kettle dried, 10¼c; bakers' lard, 10c; steam leaf, 10¼c. Bacon steady; sales of shoulders, 8½c; shortrib sides, 11¼c; short clear sides, 12¼c. Butter firm; fancy Elgin sells at 31c; prime to choice Ohio and Indiana creamery, 26@28c; gathered cream at 25c; dairy, 20@22c for fancy lots to consumers, and bakers, 16@18c. Eggs firm; fresh near-by, 14½@15½c; candled, 16c. Whisky—Market steady; sales of distillers' goods on the basis of $1.12 ₱ gallon were 896 bbls.

PEORIA, Sept. 29.—Corn active; firm; No. 2, 39¼c; No. 3, 38¼c; receipts, 38,350 bushels; shipments, 6,500 bushels. Oats active; steady; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28¼@28½c; receipts, 75,000 bushels; shipments, 42,900 bushels. Rye scarce; No. 2, 48c; receipts, 600 bushels. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.12 for high wines; shipments, 810 bbls.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—Exchange steady. Sugar steady; sales yesterday, 6,000 bags centrifugal, 95° to 96° polarization, at $3.02½ gold ₱ quintal; at Cardenas 6,000 bags centrifugal, 95°, at $3.09.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—Oil opened at 68; highest, 68¾; lowest, 68; closed 68¾.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 29, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	919	--	35	2,264	855
Sixtieth Street	172	--	329	4,316	91
Fortieth Street	----	--	----	----	685
Hoboken	759	--	32	211	----
Total	1,850	--	396	6,821	1,571

BEEVES—Receipts were 111 cars: 34 cars at Jersey City, 13 cars at Sixtieth street, 64 cars at Hoboken, and 21 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 44 cars consigned to slaughterers, 28 cars for export, 39 cars for the market, with 3 cars carried over, making 42 cars on sale. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef steady at 8¾c ₱ lb and American steers at 10¾@11¾c ₱ lb, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow, 224 live cattle for M. Goldsmith; 223 do and 1,500 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger on the Massachusetts, 1,900 quarters for Eastmans Company on the Campania. The market opened active and 10c ₱ cwt higher on all kinds; the trading continued brisk and closed firm on receipts of favorable Chicago advices. Texans sold at $3@$3.40 ₱ cwt, Colorados at $3.15@$4.10, common to prime native steers at $3.50@$5.25, oxen at $2.50@$3.25, bulls at $2.10@$2.25, cows at $1.45@$1.50. *SALES.*—M. GOLDSMITH—15 Illinois steers, 1,440 lb average, at $5

FAILURES OF THIS YEAR

LIST A LONG ONE AND THE LIABILITIES LARGE.

The Aggregate, 11,174, Is 51 Per Cent. More Than in the Corresponding Period of 1892—In New-York Alone a Slight Gain Was Shown in Numbers, Although the Total of Liabilities Was Three Times Larger Than Last Year—Total Liabilities $324,087,768.

It will be no surprise to learn that the total number of business embarrassments during the past nine months, says Bradstreet's, aggregate 11,174, or 51 per cent. more than in a like portion of 1892, when the total was only 7,378, and 26 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of 1891, the heaviest previous nine months' total of mercantile embarrassments, 8,866.

The public has been in a measure prepared for a statement of this character by reason of the extraordinarily large totals of business embarrassments made public by Bradstreet's from week to week; yet, when one comes to consider the totals of assets and liabilities in connection with the very heavy number of business failures reported, the significance of the financial crisis of the past few months is forced home.

Nine Months' Totals of Failures for 12 Years.

	Number of Failures.	Actual Assets.	Liabilities.	Per Cent. Assets to Liabilities.
1893	11,174	$225,758,881	$324,087,768	70
1892	7,378	30,209,701	76,971,771	51
1891	8,866	71,811,320	138,811,510	51
1890	7,538	44,450,712	92,541,950	48
1889	5,833	50,751,994	101,746,518	50
1888	7,330	44,649,552	83,941,991	53
1887	6,958	44,545,000	90,642,000	49
1886	7,518	37,397,000	77,110,000	48
1885	8,635	48,864,000	98,576,000	49
1884	8,302	108,452,000	196,992,000	55
1883	7,358	63,262,000	123,054,000	52
1882	5,307	36,462,000	71,162,000	51

This becomes apparent when one reads that the 11,174 embarrassments reported during the past nine months carry liabilities amounting to $324,087,768, about four and a quarter times the aggregate indebtedness of the 7,378 embarrassed individuals, firms, and corporations in a like period of 1892, and nearly two and one-half times the total indebtedness of the 8,866 concerns reported as having suspended in nine months of 1891. The largest aggregate indebtedness of failing traders ever reported in nine months in any preceding calendar year was in 1884, a year of panic, also, in which the total number of failures reported during nine months was 8,302, and aggregate liabilities of $195,961,000, only 60 per cent. of the like indebtedness reported this year in 1893. The total number of failures reported in 1884 amounted to 74 per cent. of the aggregate thus far this year.

During ten preceding years the ratio of assets to liabilities has ranged (during years which may be recorded as more or less normal) from 48 to 51 per cent., but in 1884 the proportion of assets to liabilities was much higher, 56 per cent. So the relative severity of any money stringency or of panic during a given period may be measured by the abnormal increase in ratio of assets to liabilities of those suspended or failing. With this explanation the relative severity of the recent panic in the money market, particularly when compared with the disturbance in May, 1884, is made plain by referring to the foregoing tabular exhibit, in which it is shown that the assets of firms, individuals and concerns reported embarrassed amount this year to 70 per cent. of the total liabilities at dates of failure, an extraordinary as well as unprecedented showing.

The disproportionately heavy increase in total liabilities of failing traders throughout the country, as compared with the increase in number of embarrassments, is striking. Thus, while the increase in total number of business embarrassments during the past nine months as compared with nine months of 1892 is fully 51 per cent., the increase in the aggregate liabilities this year as compared with last is more than 320 per cent. In the Eastern States the increase in number of failures this year has been about one-quarter, while liabilities have trebled. In the Southern States also the increase in number is about 25 per cent., while total debts are about three times as heavy as in nine months of last year.

In the Middle States, Western States and in the Northwestern States the variation of these items for nine months of 1892 is much more marked. The four States, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware furnish 18 per cent. more failures this year than last, but liabilities have quadrupled. The eight Western States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Kansas, Kentucky, and Colorado, report relatively the heaviest increase in number of failures, 130 per cent., while the aggregate liabilities from that region are five times what they were in nine months of 1892, or $91,927,539, as compared with $18,078,000. In the Northwest, in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming, the rate of failures and the increase of liabilities have led also the number in those seven States, being almost 100 per cent. larger than in nine months of this year, compared with last, and the volume of liabilities eight times as large, or $64,227,919, as compared with $7,751,000.

New-York City alone has shown a moderating tendency during the past nine months, so far as the number of embarrassments is concerned, reporting only 556, as compared with 565 a year ago. The liabilities, however, are more than three times as large as in the like portion of last year, which points to a relatively more normal condition of metropolitan business affairs than is shown by the record of the Middle States as a whole, the liabilities of the latter having been four times as large this year as last.

In the nine months there were 676 failures, in which the liabilities of each exceeded $100,000, against 121 in the same time in 1892. The total liabilities were $274,749,496, against $26,161,414 in 1892, about ten times greater. Failures were divided as follows:

Banks and bankers, 300 failures, having liabilities of $155,256,729, against 17 in 1892 with liabilities of $8,069,809; lumber dealers and manufacturers, 88 failures, $9,256,000 liabilities, against 3 failures, and $1,300,000 liabilities in 1892; iron and steel manufacturers, 21 failures, $13,468,000, against 9, with liabilities, $1,983,000 in 1892; leather, hides, and shoes, 21, liabilities, $4,793,676, against 10, with liabilities, $2,050,000; clothing, woolens, and cloths, 18, liabilities, $3,954,014, against 4, liabilities, $750,000; furniture manufacturers and dealers, 15, liabilities, $5,273,862, against 4, liabilities, $765,000.

Hardware and metal dealers, 14, liabilities, $2,963,500, against 5, liabilities, $812,000 in 1892; jewelry and diamonds, 12, liabilities, $1,922,000, against 2 liabilities, $367,040; general stores, 11, liabilities, $2,838,459, against 1, liabilities, $121,350; manufacturers of machinery and implements, 10, liabilities, $4,285,000, against 3, liabilities, $743,456; dry goods dealers, 10, liabilities, $2,355,000, against 3, liabilities, $420,000; builders and contractors, 10, liabilities, $3,685,000, against 3, liabilities, $367,122; woolen, cotton, and silk manufacturers, 7, liabilities, $1,522,000, against 1, liabilities, $950,000; grocers, 9, liabilities, $2,193,000; coal dealers, 8, liabilities, $6,247,000, against 2, liabilities, $400,478; book dealers, 8, liabilities, $1,694,500, against 1, liabilities, $100,000; brewers and distillers, 3, liabilities, $1,771,000, against 3, liabilities, $602,000; grain commission, 5, liabilities, $1,182,300, against 2, liabilities, $238,000; paper pulp, &c., 9, liabilities, $2,085,000, against 1, liabilities, $135,000; cars, carriages, &c., 7, liabilities, $2,235,000, against 2, liabilities, $227,000; provisions and packers, 7, liabilities, $4,687,000; plowmakers and dealers, 5, liabilities, $1,095,000, against 1, liabilities, $103,000; liquor dealers, 5, liabilities, $1,865,000; drugs, 2, liabilities, $1,191,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—**The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:**

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$174,192,338
Silver dollars and bullion	338,023,339
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	151,240,905
Fractional silver and minor coin	14,744,609
United States notes	15,560,005
United States Treasury notes	2,424,061
Gold certificates	212,430
Silver certificates	5,008,651
National bank notes	7,019,936
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,559,696
Disbursing officers' balances	3,013,718
Total	$719,037,940

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$79,942,369
Silver certificates	330,399,504
United States Treasury notes	151,191,280
Currency certificates	7,945,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c	43,804,505

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $390,454; from customs, $572,816, and miscellaneous, $23,806.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $451,992.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 29, 1893.

COFFEE—Spot Rio is nominal at about 18½c for No. 7 mixed, 1,000 mats Java at 31½c; 400 bags Maracaibo and 200 bags Central American on private terms.....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 9,250 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing barely steady at 5@20 points decline on freer offerings; Havre was quiet and unchanged; Hamburg was steady at ½ pfennig advance. October deliveries stood at the close at 16.65@16.70c, (selling at 16.65@16.75c for 1,750 bags,) November at 16.25@16.30c, (selling at 16.30@16.40c for 2,000 bags,) December at 15.80@15.85c, (selling at 15.80@16c for 5,250 bags,) January at 15.55@15.65c, (selling at 15.60@15.70c for 250 bags), February at 15.40@15.50c, March at 15.25@15.35c, and May at 14.90@15c.....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 76,328 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 29,147 bags.....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 8,492 bags.

COTTON—Futures were again active on local account, with prices 8@10 points down, as influenced by the full port receipts and a lower Liverpool market.....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 221,600 bales.....October deliveries sold at 7.63@7.64c, (selling at 7.63@7.72c for 4,100 bales,) November at 7.73@7.74c, (selling at 7.70@7.82c for 19,600 bales,) December at 7.85@7.87c, (selling at 7.82@7.95c for 42,800 bales,) January at 7.97@7.98c, (selling at 7.93@8.06c for 12,400 bales,) February at 8.06@8.08c, (selling at 8.04@8.14c for 12,300 bales,) March at 8.17c, (selling at 8.13@8.28c for 20,600 bales,) April at 8.24@8.26c, (selling at 8.24@8.27c for 400 bales,) and May at 8.33@8.34c, (selling at 8.33@8.44c for 4,300 bales,).....And for prompt delivery, 669 bales sold to spinners at 1-16c decline.....Middling, 8⅝c; new cotton offered at ⅛c under.....Port receipts to-day, 27,523 bales, against 27,912 bales same day last year, and for the week 161,086 bales, against 95,667 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is barely steady and the demand is entirely to supply immediate wants.....Sales were about 15,000 pks, including 2,000 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.30@$3.40, 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.65@$3.85, 500 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3@$3.10, Spring wheat straights at $3.75@$4, 3,500 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4.10@$4.35, and fancy up to $4.60; City Mills at $3.90 for the West Indies. City Mills patents at $4.35@$4.60, 2,600 bbls No. 1 at $2.60@$2.90, 1,000 bbls No. 2 at $2.50, Buckwheat $2.10, rye mixtures at $2.90, supers at $2.30@$2.40, 3,500 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.70@$2.95.....Arrivals since our last, 10,251 bbls and 15,424 sacks, and export clearances hence, 5,204 bbls and 28,754 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 47,016 bbls and sacks.....And of RYE FLOUR, 950 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices, bulk poor to choice at $2.85@$3.25, and fancy at $3.30.

.....And of CORNMEAL, 300 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 95c; fine yellow at $1.00@$1.10.....HOMINY CHOPS dull at $2.90@$3.....BRAN firm; quoted at 80@85c, at 82½@83c.....FLAXSEED quoted at $1.16½, with sales of 16,000 bushels.....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.15@$1.25 ₩ 100 lb.....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@56c, from track and for boat and barge; BARLEY MALT dull; Canada, country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was quiet and a shade firmer with the options.....Sales, 192,000 bushels, of which 160,000 bushels to shippers, including 120,000 bushels choice red on private terms, and 40,000 bushels ungraded red at 5⅝@74½c, under December, delivered. The trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at 1⅜c under December, delivered; 3,000 bushels ungraded red at 69c, 5,000 bushels No. 2 red at 72½c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels ungraded red at 71¾c, delivered.....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 71½c, store; do, next week, at 72¼c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, at 76c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 74½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 74c. Clearances here since our last were 160,128 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 163,582 bushels.....The receipts here to-day were 106,876 bushels, and in the interior 882,215 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 1,501,000 bushels.....Options were very dull, and, after opening weak at ⅜c decline on easy cables and lower Western markets, rallied ¼@⅝c on a report that the silver question would be settled very soon, and closed firm at ⅜c over yesterday.....Future sales were 665,000 bushels, with September closing at 72¼c; 155,000 bushels October at 71⅝@72¼c, closing at 72¼c; 420,000 bushels December at 74 15-16@75c, closing at 75c, and 100,000 bushels May at 82@82½c, closing at 82½c.

OATS—Spot was ⅜c lower on increased receipts, with a light trade.....Sales 56,000 bushels, of which 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 48¾@48¾c, delivered. The trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48¾c, delivered.....The receipts for the day were 86,400 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 139,986 bushels, in the interior 570,478 bushels.....The clearances hence were 1,940 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 16,192 bushels.....Options opened weak at ⅛@¼c decline on increased receipts, but rallied ¼@⅜c with wheat and the West, and closed firm at ⅜c advance to ⅛c decline, with trading light.....The sales of options were 255,000 bushels, with September closing at 48¼c; 35,000 bushels October at 48 9-16c, closing at 48½c; 40,000 bushels November at 48¾@48¾c, closing at 48¾c; 70,000 bushels December at 48¾@49c, closing at 49c; 110,000 bushels May at 50⅝@50⅞c, closing at 50⅞c.

OATS—Spot were dull and ½c lower on white, with mixed a trifle firmer.....Sales, 76,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37@38c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 36@38½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 38c; No. 3 do at 37c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 38c; No. 3 do at 37c; No. 2 do at 35½c; rejected white at 35½c; rejected mixed at 35c; No. 2 Chicago at 37½c; track mixed at 37@37½c for 8,000 bushels, track white at 38@40½c, 15,000 bushels, and No. 2 mixed, to arrive, at 36c for 15,000 bushels, delivered.....Options were very dull and unchanged, to ⅛c lower, but closing steady.....Sales of options, 56,000 bushels, with September closing at 30½c; 10,000 bushels October at 34⅜@34½c, closing at 34⅜c; 30,000 bushels November at 34¼@34⅜c, closing at 34⅜c; 20,000 bushels December at 34⅜@34⅝c, closing at 34½c; 15,000 bushels May at 37@37⅜c, closing at 37c; No. 2 white, 10,000 bushels and gross receipts, 8,851 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,276 bales; sales, 2,575 bales; stock, 60,167 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 44,814 bales; gross, 44,963 bales; exports, to France, 5,300 bales; to the Continent, 16,758 bales; coastwise, 8,843 bales; sales, 12,450 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Cotton easy; good middling, 7 15-16c; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-16c; net receipts, 5,708 bales; gross, 5,856 bales; sales, 4,100 bales; stock, 71,418 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 34,969 bales; gross, 40,747 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,617 bales; to the Continent, 905 bales; coastwise, 5,308 bales; sales, 15,900 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 29.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7⅛c; net and gross receipts, 7,013 bales; sales, 1,104 bales; stock, 75,556 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 41,327 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,940 bales; to France, 4,485 bales; coastwise, 4,414 bales; sales, 4,921 bales; spinners, 40 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine dull and steady at 27½@28c. Resins are firm, but quiet, at $1.15 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 29.—Resin firm; strained, 80c; good strained, 85c. Spirits of turpentine quiet, but steady, at 24½c. Tar steady at $1.10. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 29.—Turpentine firm at 24½c. Resin firm at 90c, good strained.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 29.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c. Resin firm at 95c.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Mexican	.50
Best & Belcher	*.45	Ophir	.75
Bodie Consolidated	.15	Potosi	*.25
Bullion	.10	Savage	*.30
Challar	.15	Sierra Nevada	*.45
Consol. Cal. & Va	*1.30	Union Consolidated	.25
Crown Point	.15	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.20	Yellow Jacket	.40
Hale & Norcross	.40		

*Asked.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desirel to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters need specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 30 will close (previous to the hours stated below) as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 5 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Campania"); at 5:30 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Elbe"); at 7:30 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Devonia, via Havre; at 5 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Campania"); at 5:30 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Elbe"); at 7:30 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Devonia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Devonia"); at 7:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Columbia must be directed "per City of Para"); at 10:30 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, per steamship Maskelyne, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Maskelyne"); at 11 A. M. for SANTIAGO CUBA, per steamship Mexico, (letters for Venezuela and Savanilla, &c., must be directed "per Mexico"); at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 11 A. M. for HAITI CUMANA, and CARUPANO, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other Venezuela ports and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I"); at 12 M. for VENEZUELA, CURACAO, and MAVANILLA, via Curacao, per steamship Maracaibo, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Maracaibo"); at 30 M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Oct. 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for New-Zealand, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Kiruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia via Vancouver (specially addressed only) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the time of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched by the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails. The Post Office, which remains open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1893.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, HELD IN and for the City and County of New-York.—HENRY DELAFON and ALBERT DESLOGES, plaintiffs, against JOHN J. WHEELER and ADOLPH FISCH, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 22d, 1893.

RICHARD M. BRUNO,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 146 Broadway, New-York.

To the above-named defendants, Eleonore Maurer, Emma Maurer, and Carl Maurer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George L. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in and for the City and County of New-York, dated the 28th day of September, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated September 30, 1893.

RICHARD M. BRUNO,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, 146 Broadway, New-York City. s30-law6w8

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, HELD IN and for the City and County of New-York.—HENRY DELAFON and ALBERT DESLOGES, plaintiffs, against JOHN J. WHEELER and ADOLPH FISCH, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 10th, 1893.

WM. M. BERNARD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Chambers Street, New-York City.

To the defendants: Michael Sullivan and Bridget Sullivan, his wife, the said name Bridget being fictitious, the real first name of said Bridget being unknown to plaintiffs, and Martha U. Norris: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 31st day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court at his office at the Court House in the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, August 31, 1893.

WM. BERNARD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
s9-law6w8.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE CANAL STREET BANK.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by this court receiver of the property and assets of the Canal Street Bank, in the City of New-York; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do require: All persons indebted to such corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 415 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively to said corporation, and to pay the same on or before the 2d day of November, 1893. 2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me on or before November 2d, 1893, at the place aforesaid. 3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, and exhibit and prove their claims to me at the place aforesaid on or before November 2d, 1893. And all persons holding any open or existing contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before November 2d, 1893.

ANTHONY N. BRADY,
415 Broadway, New-York City.
MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, Attorney for Receiver, 165 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of September, 1893, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of said court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against MICHAEL FOX, Charles J. Fox, and George Louis Fox, composing the firm of M. Fox & Co., doing a dry goods business in the City of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said M. Fox & Co. for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 151 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 9th day of December, 1893.—Dated New-York, September 22d, 1893.

THEODORE H. SCHULZ, Assignee.
FULTON MCMAHON, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New-York City. s23-law6w8

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To JAMES BUCHANAN, Catharine Buchanan, Peter Buchanan, William Buchanan, Elizabeth Buchanan Mason, Charles Buchanan, John Buchanan, William Buchanan, Jane Laing, Margaret Dick, William Buchanan, Sarah P. Hopkins, Eliza Fink, Isaac Buchanan, William Reid Buchanan, Treasurer of the Society of the City of New-York, Treasurer Torrey, Botanical Club in the City of New-York; Jennie Brown, Francisca Engels, John A. Weekes, and Henry De Forest Weekes—Send greeting.

Whereas, Henry De Forest Weekes of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 13th day of February, 1890, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isaac Buchanan, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased;

Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have any, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Surrogate of our said City and County of New-York, the twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES M. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To GEORGE DANNER, Margaret Johana Petrie, Charles Danner, Mary Danner Kneiss, John Weber, Elizabeth Weber, Ricka Bauman, Augustus Bauman, Charles Bauman, Sarah Daly, Rosalie Kneiss, and to all persons interested in the estate of Valentine Danner, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in said City, on the 22d day of November, 1893, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emily Boyian, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate, to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said City and County of New-York, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES M. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To JAMES BUCHANAN, Catharine Buchanan, Peter Buchanan, William Buchanan, Elizabeth Buchanan Mason, Charles Buchanan, John Buchanan, William Buchanan, Jane Laing, Margaret Dick, William Buchanan, Sarah P. Hopkins, Eliza Fink, Isaac Buchanan, William Reid Buchanan, Treasurer of the Society of the City of New-York, Treasurer Torrey, Botanical Club in the City of New-York; Jennie Brown, Francisca Engels, John A. Weekes, and Henry De Forest Weekes—Send greeting.

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In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Surrogate of our said City and County of New-York, the twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES M. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To GEORGE DANNER, Margaret Johana Petrie, Charles Danner, Mary Danner Kneiss, John Weber, Elizabeth Weber, Ricka Bauman, Augustus Bauman, Charles Bauman, Sarah Daly, Rosalie Kneiss, and to all persons interested in the estate of Valentine Danner, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in said City, on the 22d day of November, 1893, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emily Boyian, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate, to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said City and County of New-York, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES M. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administratrix, 229 Broadway, New-York City.
s23-law6w8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gardiner Thompson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 15 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1893.

JOHN J. SINCLAIR,
J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG,
Administrators.
ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD,
Attorneys for Administrators. s16-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH J. MARTIN, late of Orange, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No 107 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1893. JAMES M. C. MARTIN, SAMUEL MARTIN, ROBERT P. MARTIN, Executors. PORTER & KINNEY, Attorneys for Executors, 154 Nassau St., (Tribune Building.) s9-law6w8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Helen Green, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December, 1893. Dated New-York, the 30th day of June, 1893. GEORGE G. FREELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, Executors. jy1-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jean B. Reid, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Marian W. Fogg, No. 29 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of May, 1893. MARIAN W. FOGG, MARY E. VAN WIE, Executrices.

ABM. ELKUS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau Street, New-York City. my27-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gardiner Thompson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Emmet & Robinson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23rd day of June, 1893. CHARLES G. THOMPSON,
Administrator, &c., of Gardiner Thompson, dec'd.
je24-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE DOERFLINGER and CHARLES KUHM, Jr., (composing the firm of Kuhm, Doerflinger & Co.,) lately doing business in the City of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Kuhm, Doerflinger & Co. for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 194 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 9th day of December, 1893.—Dated New-York, September 22d, 1893.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Assignee,
s23-law6w8 111 Broadway, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FOX, Charles J. Fox